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PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

I.

Observations on the Properties and Uses of Cathartics. By Anthony Carlisle, Esq. F. R. S. Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Academy London, &c. &c.

Gentlemen,

If I understand the purpose of your Medical Journal rightly, it is to be a mean of propagating knowledge among the Practitioners of Pharmacy especially, and, of shewing the Public the just claims of that branch of our profession to their regard and confidence. In the present condition of society, the Apothecaries and Surgeon-Apothecaries are almost unavoidably called upon to manage the majority of the community under all the states of ill health: and even when they are placed under the direction of Physicians or of Surgeons, still the details of executive administration fall to the office of the Apothecary, and which always require knowledge and the exertion of judgment.

I take it for granted that the body of Physicians are zealous to promote all your plans for rendering the condition of Apothecaries truly respectable; because, as they are teachers of the art of medicine, and are most commonly employed in lecturing to young Surgeons or Apothecaries, it is by them that certificates of qualifications to practise physic are chiefly attested. It is not possible to suppose that a Physician, thus dealing out instruction, gives but a part of his profundity to his disciples, or that he takes money of any student who is incom-

petent to receive the proffered learning. Under my present impressions, I should feel myself deficient in the discharge of my professional duties, if I were to withhold the communication of any subject that might promote your laudable views.

One subject which first presents itself, and which I consider as truly applicable to the present occasion, is a practical and theoretical statement of the different kinds of Cathartic Medicines.

Throughout the range of the Materia Medica, there is not one class of remedies possessing such extensive efficacy as the medicines which operate as purgatives. They are employed by the public, and sometimes ordered by inconsiderate practitioners, with so little discrimination, that it may be hastily concluded, they all operate nearly alike; and require little or no selection to adapt them to the various shades of disorder, and to the infinite peculiarities of the human constitution. Every experienced and thinking practitioner knows the fallacy of this vulgar opinion; and, yet, domestic receipts and ready-made doses of all the kinds of Cathartic medicines, are usually administered without bestowing a thought upon the adaptation of the kind of drug to the particularities of the disorder.—The very Pharmacopœias of the Colleges tend to propagate these popular errors.

The various medicines employed to evacuate the bowels operate so differently when only used singly, and their effects are so complicated when many of them are taken combined together, that our junior brethren may probably be glad to see a brief view of their several modes of effecting a catharsis.

It would be no small support to the medical character, if the rationale and the fitness of remedies were more frequently explained to the better informed patients; and if the groundwork of our Art could be constantly shown to be established upon physical and rational inductions, it would tend above all other things to demonstrate the folly of domestic nostrums, and the mischievous absurdity of swallowing quack medicines. Perhaps the banishment of every kind of medical mystery would contribute to advance the rational rank of the medical art, and afford a fairer scope for the display of real knowledge and of sound judgment. The Public must always consider every species of concealment as liable to be taken for a deception, practised to cover ignorance, or something worse. The supposed good which is said to arise from concealment of the feeble or inadequate means prescribed in mystical characters for hopeless disorders, is more than overbalanced by the total degradation of our Art, as it is hourly practised and exposed to the view of sensible men. We may be suspected of being ashamed to explain our means, and are unwilling to submit the results of solid experience and sound judgment to common sense.

Cathartics appear to operate in the following several ways; viz. either by exciting the peristaltic motion of the intestines to an unusual degree, and thereby causing them to protrude their contents more quickly through the alimentary passage; or to increase the fluidity of the alimentary mass by substances which are obnoxious, or by a combination of drugs, to induce these two effects. The first kind of cathartics probably act upon the muscular fibres of the intestines, and the second kind seem to act upon the vascular parts of the intestines.

Some cathartics induce an unusual flow of bile into the intestines, and in this respect they resemble, in their modus operandi, the natural stimulus of the bowels, which is the bile. Other cathartics stimulate the exhalent vessels of the intestinal membranes, and thereby give an excess of fluidity to the volume of their contents: or all these several modes of operation may be united by a suitable mixture of cathartic medicines.

Again, some cathartics act especially upon the stomach, and upon the upper portions of the intestinal tube; and others seem to stimulate particularly the lower and larger intestines. Some cathartics operate by emptying the bowels only without diminishing the animal vigour, whilst others sink the strength of the patient, by emptying the sanguineous system at the time they hurry away the nutritious aliment.

In a future communication I will specify the medicines, their doses, and the combinations of them, which seem to operate in these several ways, and endeavour to show the fit application of the various cathartics to disordered conditions of the body. It is my present wish to awaken both the young medical practitioner, and the amateur of physic, to a just sense of the difficulties which attend the proper administration of all medicines.

ANTH. CARLISLE.

Soho Square, Dec. 19th, 1813.

II.

History of the fatal Termination of Aneurism of the Arch of the Aorta. By JOHN WATSON, Surgeon, and Member of the Society of Apothecaries.

AMONG the causes of sudden death, there is no one so frequent as the rupture of some considerable blood vessel, either within the cranium, or the great cavities of the trunk;

nor is any vessel so often ruptured in consequence of a diseased state as the Aorta itself.

The symptoms by which Aneurism of the Aorta may be known, are frequently so obscure, that, except when it becomes evident to the touch and to the sight, by the formation of external tumour, this disease may easily be confounded with Dyspepsia, and with very trifling complaints of the chest.

It does not, unfrequently, happen that Aneurism goes on to a fatal termination, without having raised a suspicion of its existence, the derangement being often so very slight in the arterial circulation, in the respiratory functions, or in any of the actions of the system. The following case is an instance of the truth of this observation, and is rendered otherwise remarkable by some circumstances which took place antecedent to its fatal termination.

A gentleman of the age of 52 years, of very temperate habits, and possessing a mind acutely sensible, had enjoyed, until a few weeks before his death, a good state of health, and of late had only been affected with cough, which his medical attendants attributed to too irritable a condition of lungs. On a Saturday, in October last, he left his home on a visit to a friend, as had for some time past been his usual practice. On the following Monday he was seized with some, but not great pain about the præcordia, and a slight feeling of sickness, which was almost immediately followed by a state of very complete and alarming syncope. A medical gentleman was immediately sent for, and, arriving about twenty minutes after the attack, found his patient beginning to revive, but his pulse was yet scarcely to be felt. After waiting with him some time, during which his recovery was gradual, he had the satisfaction of seeing him again in the unimpaired possession of his mental powers; and with the entire restoration of his bodily functions, except those of respiration, and that he complained of a sense of weight and oppression at the chest. An aperient medicine was given, which operated well. A blister to the chest was proposed, but was objected to by the patient. On Tuesday and Wednesday he was more free from the unpleasant feelings, and his respiration was more easy. On Thursday he thought himself sufficiently well to return to his home, nearly a mile distant from his present abode. In the evening a coach was procured, and he came accompanied by a friend, from whom he parted in a chearful manner at the door of his house. Being admitted at the door by his servant, he ascended two considerable flights of stairs with more activity than was usual with him, and was followed by the servant into his bed-room, where he spoke with chearfulness. He was now seized with a rather severe fit of coughing, and a chair being behind him, he seated

himself, or rather perhaps sunk into it. The cough abating, he complained of feeling very ill, became faint, and ceased to breathe. It was in a few minutes after this that I first saw him; he was still seated in the chair, supported by the servant, but every sign of life was gone; his head had sunk on his breast; his face was of deadly paleness; the eye had a fixed and ghastly stare, and could not be excited by the strongest light; the pulse was still, and the heart had ceased to beat.

This very sudden cessation of all the vital actions was supposed to have been caused by the rupture of some large blood vessel, either within the chest or the abdomen; and leave being obtained to examine the body, this opinion received full confirmation.

In proceeding with the dissection to examine the thoracic viscera, the lower part of the sternum could be raised only to a short distance from its natural situation, in consequence of the adhesion of an apparently membranous, but very dense substance to its inner surface, at the part where the cartilages of the third and fourth ribs join this bone. This attachment being separated close to the bone, and space afforded for a free examination of the parts, the obstructing substance was ascertained to be a large aneurismal sac, formed by a diseased expansion of the Aorta, commencing at its immediate origin from the heart, and including its arch. This sac had burst by an aperture of nearly three-fourths of an inch in length into the pericardium, which, as well as the sac itself, was filled with coagula and serum, to the quantity of about five pounds. The heart was much dilated, and its muscular structure was greatly impaired, so that, when removed from the body and cleared of coagula, its sides fell together like a membranous bag. The lungs appeared in a healthy state, and in the cavity of the chest there was only a small quantity of serum. Neither the head nor abdomen was examined.

Baillie, speaking of the termination of Aneurism of the Aorta, tells us, "the blood sometimes oozes but slowly, and the person sinks gradually under its loss;" and Corvisart on the same subject says, "either an hemorrhage takes place by an effusion of blood, producing immediate death, or a plug formed by a clot is adapted to the opening, and delays, much to our surprise, that event for a time." In the case before us, I think there can be little doubt, that the alarming syncope which took place four days previous to the patient's death, was occasioned by a discharge of blood at a small aperture in the sac into the pericardium; that the tranquil state of the circulation during the syncope, favoured the formation of a clot, by which farther loss was prevented, and that the slowly returning current of life gave no disturbance to this preservative process; in which

simplicity of contrivance and perfection in effect are beautifully shown, and equally excite our surprise and admiration.

This short account of a very serious disease, and its fatal termination, may perhaps be considered rather as curious, than as leading to any practical inference; but the principal inducement in laying it before the Profession, has been the wish of adding something, however little, to the history of a disease of so much importance as Aneurism.

London, Dec. 10th, 1813.

III.

A Case of Ascites and General Anasarca, cured after Tapping.

Mrs. E—, about 30 years of age, of tall stature, slender form, temperate habits, and mother of three children, had long suffered by a state of increasing difficulty of breathing. She had, for several months, perceived a gradual increase in the size of the ancles, followed by a general anasarca, and tumid state of the abdomen. These appearances proceeding with a proportionate augmentation of debility and disease, under the management of her usual medical attendant, she consulted a practitioner of eminence, who, finding the ascites sufficiently advanced to require an operation, recommended a surgeon to perform it; and, as she had removed from a former residence to one distant from the preceding medical attendants, and the Surgeon was also an Apothecary, he was requested to superintend her recovery after the operation.

On the 12th of March 1813, a common sized pail full of serous fluid was evacuated by the trocar, introduced below the umbilicus through the linea alba. The bandage was applied in the usual manner, and the puncture healed.

The operation had relieved her of much inconvenience, but the breathing continued oppressed, the lips and countenance of a livid hue, and the general anasarca very considerable. The secretion of urine was scanty, the bowels regular: the stomach had recovered from a previous nausea, by a discontinuance of former medicine and great attention to diet; and the patient became anxious to take every thing which might be considered conducive to the removal of her anasarcous swelling and dyspnœa.

The age of the patient, the probability of the liver not being deeply diseased, and her solicitude to pursue a plan with steadiness, in the hope of relief, were sufficient to produce an ex-

pectation that much benefit, if not a total removal of the remaining disease, might be effected by the use of such medicines as promote an increased action of the kidneys, and a more active state of the absorbents. A combination of squill and digitalis with mercury suggested itself, and the principal difficulty appeared to consist in preventing the stomach from being nauseated by the primary effects of the remedy.

Although nothing is more unscientific and fallacious than the indiscriminate employment of particular formulæ, which, indeed, ought always to be varied, or adapted to the peculiarity of individual constitutions; yet, it may be useful to notice the exact proportion of the substances that were first used in this case, and their subsequent variations, by which the reader can form an idea of their comparative influence in the successful result. It was an object of great anxiety to avoid nausea, which is so liable to occur by the use of squills and digitalis, remedies, which, however, appeared to be too essential in the present case not to be fairly and fully brought into use. The following pills and mixture were prescribed March 21, 1813.

℞. Pulv. Digitalis, gr. iv.
—— Scillæ, gr. vi.
Pilulæ Hydr. ℈ss.
Confect. Rosæ, q. s. ut fiat massa in pilulas, No. xii. dividenda. Sumat unam quartis horis, superbibendo coch. ii. amp. Misturæ sequentis:

℞. Sp. Æth. Nitrici ʒij.
Syr. Croci, ʒj.
Aq. Pimentæ, ℥vss. M.

The stomach bore these medicines without sickness, or diminution of appetite. There was an obvious increase in the quantity of urine within forty-eight hours, and the œdema was perceptibly less at the expiration of a week. The pills and mixture were continued with great regularity until the beginning of May (six weeks). The quantity of digitalis had been successively raised to five and to six grains in the mass. The Pil. Hydr. had been occasionally diminished to half its first proportion, so as to keep up a slight mercurial influence. During this period, the anasarca had gradually diminished, the kidneys continued to act, and the stomach was not disturbed by sickness or nausea.

It was now considered adviseable to take the medicine every six (instead of four) hours, and it was so continued until the 15th of May, when Mrs. E. found herself quite free from every symptom of general or local dropsy. The interval of ten days, from the period of performing the operation to that

of the active influence of the medicine, had been employed by the constitution in continuing the secretion of fluid from the peritoneal surface: for, there was a perceptible increase in the abdomen: this, however, subsided in common with the disappearance of the other hydropic symptoms.

After waiting a fortnight from May 15th, a slight return of swelling about the ancles was perceived, and the kidneys were acting with less energy. The pills in their original proportions, and the mixture, were then resumed, and continued from May 27th to June 15th, three or four times a day, at which period, the patient was perfectly well, and able to walk about with comfort. She was advised to go into the country, and to take the medicine twice a day for a fortnight. She did so, and remained well at the end of August.

The diet recommended was light and nutritious, with as little fluids as possible. It was attended to with great exactness.

The breakfast. One cup of tea with abundance of milk in it. Sometimes chocolate instead of tea. Dry toast buttered, or bread and butter.

The dinner (about two o'clock). A mutton chop, beef steak, or slice of roast meat, not over dressed. The drink not exceeding half a pint of porter, or its equivalent of port wine and water.

One cup of strong coffee, with milk, in the afternoon at six o'clock.

The supper was regularly half a pint basin of good beef tea, or mutton broth without fat, and some toasted bread.

The success of the treatment of this case having been very complete, it may be desirable to consider in what its efficacy consisted; and perhaps we should attribute it to three causes.—First. The small doses of active medicines, frequently repeated, by which their influence was maintained without distressing the stomach.—Secondly. The extreme regularity and almost unusual attention of the patient to every injunction concerning diet.—Thirdly. The state of the viscera, which, although deranged in their functions, were not so deeply diseased as they are found to be in many hydropic subjects, where a long course of intemperance had preceded the appearance of the complaint.

It is an unhappy fact, that in most cases of dropsy, the accustomed habits of life have excited depraved sensations in the stomach, which the mind of the patient cannot always restrain, notwithstanding the certainty of ultimate destruction. The nausea proceeding from a diseased state of that viscus is, also, a material obstacle to recovery; and the most appropriate food cannot always be received, or retained in sufficient quantity to improve the *vis vitæ*, during

the agency of these medicines, which regulate the secretions and excretions of the system.

That digitalis, squills, and mercury, separately, or conjointly, are capable of curing many dropsies and of relieving all, is a truth, which no practitioner of experience will attempt to deny. How far each ingredient will contribute to this desirable end, or in what cases and in what proportions these substances can be most successfully employed, must be left to the judgment of the prescriber, who will occasionally employ them alone; and thus endeavour to arrange his ideas with precision as to the power of these active and excellent remedies.

A. M.

IV.

Case of Ischuria Urethralis, successfully treated by Puncture of the Bladder above the Pubes. By William Vise, Surgeon-Apothecary, Spalding.

On Wednesday, August 19, 1812, I was summoned to Moulton Chappel, about five miles from Spalding, to visit Matthew Sketcher, between fifty and sixty years of age. He had passed no urine since the morning before, nor any stools since Monday. He complained of violent pain, and expressed an urgent desire for me to draw off his water. To this I at first objected, till I had tried the effect of other means; but, at length, acceding to his importunity, I attempted to introduce a small catheter, which passed quite as far as the prostate gland; but there meeting with considerable resistance, I desisted, and withdrew it.

This circumstance induced further inquiry. I learnt, that twelve years before he had experienced a retention of urine, but the introduction of a small bougie, then, relieved him. About four years previous to this, he had been under my care for a venereal complaint; but being impatient, he applied to a blacksmith of the town, famous for his reputed cures of that disease. He was speedily well, he said; but a stricture had followed; and he, ever since, had passed his urine with great difficulty, and in two streams, each as fine as a hair.

I abstracted twelve ounces of sizy blood from his arm; and gave him an ounce of Ol. Ricini, and four grains of Ext. Opii. I waited their effects, and in the interim ordered a warm bath to be prepared. Before the bath was ready some hours elapsed, and then I kept him in it about fifteen minutes, from which he sweated profusely, and was much relaxed; but no urine was

voided. I waited another hour after he returned to his bed; but no relief being obtained, I gave him another ounce of Ol. Ricini, and Ext. Opii. gr. ij. and left him.

Thursday 20th, 7 A. M. No evacuation either of urine or of fœces. Pulse 90. Less heat; and upon the whole he feels rather more comfortable than the day before.

℞. Hydrargyri Submur. gr. xij.
Cambogiæ, gr. vj.
Rad. Zingib. pulv. gr. xij.
ft. Pilul. xij. sumat ii. 2da quaque hora cum Cochlear. ij. Mistura sequent., donec subducatur alvus.

℞. Pulv. Jalapæ, ℈ij.
Tinct. Sennæ, f ℥ss.
Aquæ Menthæ pip. f ℥ss. Misce.

I desired also a purging glyster to be administered.

At eight, p. m. I visited my patient again, in company with Dr. Heald of Spalding, and found him *in statu quo*. I attempted again to introduce the catheter, and afterwards a bougie, but with no better success than before. We ordered another glyster; and that it should be repeated in the morning, if necessary.

Friday 21st. No evacuation.

℞. Magnes. Sulphat. ℥iij.
Sp. Lavend. comp. f ℥ss.
Aq. Ment. pip. f ℥vss. Misce. Sumat Coch. ij. 2da quaque hora cum Ol. Ricini Coch. j.

In the evening I found that, after the second dose of the mixture and castor oil, some hardened fœces had been passed, but no urine. Pulse rather stronger. Persisted in the use of his medicines.

Saturday 22d. A copious discharge from the bowels, but no urine. Again tried to pass a catheter, or a bougie, and again failed: pulse accelerated, and the patient very exhausted.

Finding the power of medicine unavailing, and that I had been defeated in all my attempts of relieving by the catheter, I determined on puncturing the bladder. However, as I did not see symptoms of immediate danger, I deferred this till the evening. Before the evening, I received a message that he was much easier, but had passed no urine. I delayed visiting him till early in the morning of

Sunday 23d. when I found my patient in a very alarming state, though he had slept at intervals during the night. Pulse exceeding 100, and some delirium. I proposed the operation, which was agreed to.

In the presence of Dr. Heald, I divided the common integuments with a lancet, pushed a trochar with the canula into the bladder, a little above the pubes, and drew off two good-sized chamber pots full of urine; the first was turbid; the second pretty clear. I then removed the canula, and in its stead introduced one I had before used, after the amputation of the penis, to facilitate the passage of the urine through the urethra.

After the operation the pulse sank to 80.

Monday 24th. Found him tolerable.

Tuesday 25th. Not quite so well; rather restless, and rambling at times.

Wednesday 26th. Complains of a dry cough, with considerable fever. Prescribed a saline mixture with Pulv. Tragacanth. comp.

Thursday 27. An increase of every unfavourable symptom, with violent diarrhœa: did not conceive he would survive the night. Pulse 120. The mixture was repeated, with an addition of Pulv. è Creta composita.

Friday 28th. Better. Pulse 100.

Saturday 29th. Fever and diarrhœa gone. Felt very comfortable. Pulse 80. Prescribed a mixture of the decoction and tincture of Cinchona with Pulv. Cinnam. comp. ℈j.

From this date he gradually recovered his health.

This canula, with a cork in it, was kept in the orifice by meads of tapes affixed, and passed round the body. When it was necessary to withdraw this instrument to clean it, I ordered a piece of common stout wire, doubled, to be previously passed through the canula into the bladder, that it might with greater facility and certainty be re-introduced.

Finding that this canula did not answer so well as I could wish, because the water escaped by its sides, I procured an instrument from Messrs. Everill, and Mason, St. James's Street, London, which I found well adapted for the purpose.

It affords me great satisfaction to add, that my patient had occasion for its use but a short time: for, *suddenly, he made water by the natural passage; and so continues to the present day, in a full stream; and is now, in every respect, in perfect health.*

Spalding, Lincolnshire,
Nov. 28th, 1813.

V.

Case of Small Pox after Vaccination.

Many practitioners have directed the vaccine lymph, when preserved on glass, to be sparingly diluted with water previous to its insertion, intending by this means to insure greater success.

The following case, however, as far as one case goes, indicates that the efficacy of the vaccine lymph is much deterioed by this practice.

John Evans, a boy aged twelve months, was vaccinated in the month of August with pure lymph, previously moistened with water. At the usual period the vesicle formed, and appeared throughout its progress sufficiently regular, except being of a much smaller size; neither was the inflammatory ring or areola so distinct as is generally seen. I was therefore apprehensive of the vesicle being spurious, and intended repeating the vaccination as soon as I could procure fresh lymph. A month had nearly elapsed since the vaccination, when the child was severely attacked with Synocha, and an eruption of pimples on the surface of the body.

This proved to be a genuine case of Variola; which, though severe in its symptoms, yet terminated favourably.

I have vaccinated some hundreds in the course of a few years, and invariably used the lymph in its dried state; nor have I ever known the vaccination to fail, if the regular vesicle was produced, excepting in the preceding instance; which I attribute to the diluting of the lymph with water*.

Chester Nov. 10, 1813. Studens.

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* It may be proper to explain to our readers that we are in possession of the name of the contributor of this article, and of that also with the signature A. M. The case related by Studens is of frequent occurrence: and it has sometimes happened to ourselves to be disappointed after diluting the vaccine lymph with water. This, however, is one of those facts which does not operate against vaccination, but against some modes of inserting the infecting lymph. We have two reasons for inserting this case. It shows the probability of the vaccine lymph, when artificially diluted, being capable of producing a vesicle, without affording the requisite security: and it is an evidence of the desire we have to encourage the younger branches of the Profession in the practice of recording facts. Editors.

VI.

*A Case of Popliteal Aneurism that terminated fatally by the supervention of Tetanus thirty-three days after the operation; with some Remarks on the latter Disease, illustrated by a Reference to Cases**. By N. Dickinson, Surgeon, Granada.

(WITH A PLATE.)

Mr. James Simpson, aged 27 years, was the subject of this case. He was accustomed to use a great deal of exercise, and in the practice of taking extraordinary leaps.

On the 12th of April 1810, he fell from his mule: by which accident he was slightly hurt on the left haunch. In two days, the right foot and lower part of the leg were perceived to be swelled in a small degree; but in a few days more this swelling had nearly subsided.

On the 22nd, Mr. S. discovered a small, hard, pulsating tumor in the right ham, which he was led to notice from its impeding the free use of the limb when he attempted to walk.

During a fortnight from this period the tumor increased but in a very slight degree, and disappeared entirely on the application of pressure, returning immediately on its removal. It was little painful.

On the 6th of May, Mr. S. used horseback exercise; and on examination two days after this, the tumor was found to have increased considerably. This enlargement was not, however, accompanied by a correspondent increase of pain.

Mr. S. could not alledge any cause of this appearance of tumor. He had not experienced any perceptible inconvenience from the late fall, except on the haunch of the opposite side; nor had he lately indulged in the amusement of leaping.

He was bled, and advised the use of laxatives, spare diet, and rest, with moderate pressure on the tumor.

On the 15th, he was brought to town by sea; and on examination this day, the tumor was large, but not painful, accompanied by some swelling of the leg, and slight œdema. The pulsation was strong, and visible at a considerable distance.

On the application of pressure, the contents of the tumor were made to recede entirely, returning at the instant of removing the compression. At this time, the heat of the

* These Cases of Tetanus will appear in our next Number.

tumor was 98° of Farenheit—general temperature of the body, $97\frac{1}{2}$°—that of the apartment, 87°—the pulse 88 in a minute.

There was not the least swelling or pain of the thigh, nor tension of the integuments over the tumor. The artery of the opposite ham was thought to beat stronger, to feel larger, and to lay more superficially than is usual.

Mr. Simpson was placed upon a reduced diet, put to bed, and a considerable degree of pressure was applied on the popliteal artery above the tumor, at the moment its contents were made to return. By these means, the flow of blood from the femoral artery to the ham was completely interrupted; there was no longer any appearance of tumor, or pulsation in the part.

16th. The compress, although slackened a good deal since its application yesterday, is still sufficiently firm to reduce the pulsation; so that it is felt very obscurely, and the tumor scarcely perceptible. A sensation of pricking is complained of in the foot and leg.

The limb, round the tumor, measured over the patella, is 16 inches; sound limb, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the aneurismal limb, at the ankle, measures 9 inches; the sound limb, at the same place, 8 inches; functions natural.—Could our patient have borne the degree of pressure requisite, the pulsation in the tumor was thoroughly under our command, after having entirely reduced its contents.

From the 17th to the 23d. No material change. Moderate pressure above the tumor continued. Temperature and functions natural.

24th. The swelling and œdema of the foot and leg subsided very much; pulsation in the tumor very obscure; the tumor itself reduced in size; no pain; heat and pulse natural. Continues on a reduced diet.

From 24th of May to 8th of June. Very little apparent change. The tumor nearly stationary in size. Moderate pressure continued, but not of a degree of firmness calculated to keep it emptied of its contents; and, consequently, insufficient to stop the pulsation.

June the 12th. The pressure removed; its application not justifying the hope of doing any essential service; the pulsation obscure; pain in the leg, with a slight sense of numbness, and pricking in the toes. The skin on the inside of the knees appears slightly discoloured with a yellowish tinge. A sense of coldness in the aneurismal foot and leg was this afternoon changed to an unusual heat, attended by some pain, extended from the foot to the upper part of the leg along the spine of the tibia.

13th. The pain has diminished; but the limb, since the

removal of the compress, has become contracted, and the tumor increased in size.

14th. The aneurismal limb measures eighteen inches from the tumor in the ham over the patella; the sound limb at the same place fifteen inches; the pulsation obscure; the functions and temperature continue natural. Seeing no other chance to relieve the patient than the usual operation, it was now agreed upon, and performed the morning following.

But from these means of relief we were, most seriously, to apprehend the too probable occurrence of Tetanus—so frequently the consequence equally of important operations, and the slightest wounds in the West Indies. Of this danger we took care to apprise the friends of our patient, in whose case, from an attention to this circumstance, we had principally been induced to try the effect of pressure; perceiving we could apply it to an extent apparently equal to the obliteration of the canal of the artery above the tumor; and that without disturbing the general circulation through the limb.

OPERATION.

The tourniquet being applied loosely over the upper part of the limb, an incision three and a half inches in length was made through the integuments on the middle and inner part of the thigh, exposing the interior edge of the Sartorius; which was turned outwards, and discovered the fascial sheath. This was slit up an inch and half, bringing into view the nerve, artery, and vein. With the handle of the knife the artery was detached from the surrounding parts about an inch. A common eyed probe with a double ligature, formed of two small firm silk threads well rounded, was introduced beneath the vessel, and cut away. The upper ligature was then firmly applied round the artery as high as was practicable at the point near its adhesion to the neighbouring parts, and the inferior one as low down. The ligatures were firmly drawn, so as to effect the division of the internal coats of the vessel; and the intermediate part divided.

The wound was dressed by the application of straps of adhesive plaister brought round the thigh, so as to afford considerable support to the sides of the incision throughout its depth. One thread of each ligature was cut away close to the knot, and the other brought out in a right line from the point at which it was tied, between two of the adhesive straps; a gentle compress to the sides of the wound was retained by a calico roller; and the limb was left with the tourniquet entirely loose.

The frequency of the pulse, and temperature of the limb from the day of the operation, I have exhibited in the table annexed to this statement. Immediately after the operation,

the limb felt extremley cold, but in four hours the heat of the tumor was 97° ; at the toes 92° ; the pulse 96.

From the 16th to the 19th, our patient continued pretty well, without pain, and the functions natural. The tumor had subsided in a small degree ; and the limb became capable of considerable extention ; by which was brought into view a small livid streak in the flexure of the knee. This appearance seemed to have arisen from the pressure of the tumor upon the heads of the Gastrocnemius, now removed by the extension of the limb, which had become much contracted prior to the operation. On the 20th, the wound made by the incision was opened, and looked well, and the discharge favourable. It was dressed with dry lint, a compress applied along the inside of the thigh, and covered by the many-tailed bandage. This was the only mode of dressing adopted throughout.

From the 20th to the 28th. Mr. S.'s general state of health continued as favorable as we could expect. A slight diarrhœa came on during this period, but continued a few hours only, when the action of the intestines became natural ; he slept well; had tolerable appetite ; and was without pain. The limb could be now almost fully extended.

On the 28th, both the ligatures came away. The wound in the forepart of the thigh was contracted in its width, and cicatrized in the superior part.

July the 2d. From the 28th ult. nothing particular has occurred. At present there is some degree of febrile heat, and pain in the leg.

6th. On this day the first discharge of coagulum took place from an opening in the aneurismal sac to the amount of about two ounces ; it was of the consistency of currant jelly, and inodorous. At the evening inspection were discharged about three ounces more. Our patient's general state of health was now apparently restored ; the wound on the forepart of the thigh looked well.

7th. Several clots discharged from the opening in the ham at this morning's inspection.

10th. The ulcer began to look clear, with a moderate discharge of pretty good appearance. The swelling of the limb considerably abated. The general state of health as good as we could expect.

From the 10th to 16th. The state of things continued to improve. The wound on the thigh nearly healed. The swelling and œdema almost subsided. The ulcer in the ham appeared favorable, was filling up with healthy granulations, and discharging a good pus. The functions were natural. He was without pain. During the period of febrile heat, Mr. S. was advised a laxative and cooling regimen : after which, and when

the tumor had opened in the ham, he was recommended the use of bark; of wine in moderate quantity, and occasionally porter, with a nourishing diet.

The ulcer was washed out at each dressing, with an infusion of Bark, and a small proportion of Tincture of Myrrh; and then filled with dry lint, and covered, at first, with the many-tailed bandage, latterly with a roller.

On the morning of the 16th the ulcer was dressed. It had assumed a favorable appearance: but an alarm was suddenly excited by our patient complaining of a slight degree of stiffness and uneasiness, with some difficulty of opening the jaw.

17th. This morning the jaw was nearly closed. The ulcer in the ham looked well. Mr. Simpson has experienced several slight spasms. Was ordered a wine-glass-full of Madeira, with four grains of Opium to be taken every two hours.

18th. The pills have been continued at stated periods since yesterday, during which he took fifty-six grains of Opium. Passed a bad night; had frequent spasms in the muscles of the neck and lower jaw. Dozes continually; but does not seem to be in the degree of pain usual to those who suffer under Tetanus. At 12 o'clock, this day, our patient expired, after having surmounted the period of danger commonly consequent to the operation, without suffering much pain until the attack of Tetanus.

Inspection of the limb.—The wound in the forepart of the thigh had cicatrized, in rather more than three-fourths of its extent, and had filled up entirely to a level with the skin throughout. A probe was introduced at the inferior angle; but no sinus was discovered; so that when laid open in the direction of its original line, the incision was found healed in in all its depth. The wound was next extended upwards towards the groin, and as low down as where the artery perforates the triceps; and the vessel dissected out, without separating the divided extremities from their firm adhesion to the cellular substance beneath. The upper part of the vessel being divided four inches below the groin, it was disengaged from its connection where it passes to the back part of the thigh, and the dissection continued to the commencement of the arterial canal. The nearest collateral branch was given off about two inches above the upper divided extremity; several of considerable size went off from the inferior portion of the vessel.

Immediately in the line of, and above the place of the ligature, the canal was rendered completely impervious: and just above this part, when the artery was laid open, through its canal to the place of the obliteration of its cavity, was perceived a small point of coagulated lymph; to which was opposed the apex of a conical clot of blood that extended about an inch upwards, closely embraced by the sides of the contracted portion

of the aneurismal sac. Each extremity of the divided vessel had retracted nearly half an inch; and its diameter was much contracted in nearly twice that length.

There was no clot formed in the lower division of the artery. Somewhat above the place of the upper ligature, was discovered two small irregular points of ossification. The vessel was separated from the aneurismal sac about half an inch after it had become enlarged, (circumstances not admitting a more leisurely examination,) so as to give to the several circumstances alluded to above, the appearance shewn in the accompanying sketch. The artery of the opposite ham, subjected to examination, was found precisely in the state represented in the drawings annexed, with their explanation.

TABLE OF THE PULSE AND DEGREES OF TEMPERATURE.

Average Heat of the Apartment 80°—Weather sultry.

Date.	Pulse.	Heat.		
		Aneurismal Tumor.	Ankle of Anl. Limb.	Sound Limb.
June 16	118	98	92	96
17	120	100	93	96
18	120	101	94	96
19	110	100	96	96
20	108	99	96	96
21	102	99	99	96
22	102	99	97	96
23	102	100	98	97
24	102	99	96	95
25	102	98	96	95
26	102	100	96	95
27	102	98	96	95
28	100	97	96	
29	99	97	96	94
30	98	99	96	96
July 1	96	99	96	98
2	96	99	96	98
3	120	100	98	99
4	120	101	99	97
5	100	101	99	96
6	108	100	98	96
7	100	100	98	95
8	100	101	98	95
9	100	100	99	96
10	100	100	99	95
11	98	100	98	95
12	96	99	97	95
13	96	99	97	95
14	90	98	96	95
15	84	98	96	96
16	82	98	96	95
17	84	97	96	95

Case of Popliteal Aneurism.

Fig. 1.

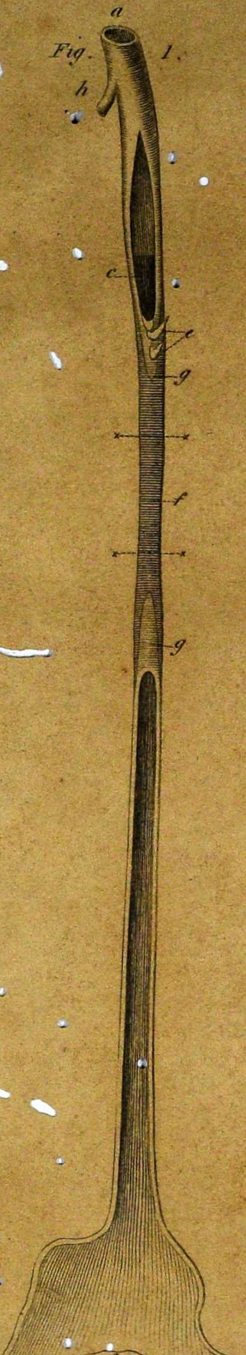


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

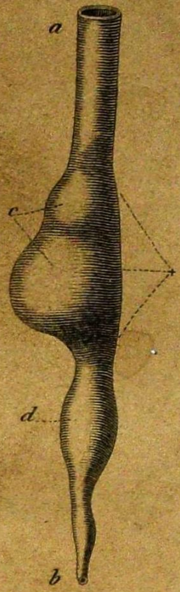
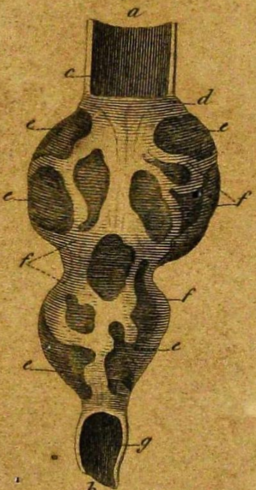


Fig. 4.



Turnbull Sc.

Engraved for the London Medical Repository. Feb.y 1.st 1814.

REMARKS.

In the above case a more fortunate result might have rewarded our endeavours, if the operation had been sooner performed,—the Tetanus appearing to have been caused rather by the irritation, in consequence of the suppuration of the sac, than from any circumstance connected with the operation simply.

Cases of Aneurism are, I believe, not very frequently the subject of operation in this country. With some of the Profession every surgical attempt to relieve a painful and dangerous disease has been considered a peculiarly hazardous interference, if at all justifiable, in a climate, in which Tetanus has been so frequently observed to follow upon wounds of the most trifling character.

This might be a motive, although, perhaps, not fully sufficient, to collect such evidence as might go towards ascertaining what class of wounds are most frequently succeeded by Tetanus; and in this point of view the cases referred to on this occasion may, perhaps, ground their best apology for their unimportance. The same may be said with respect to the foregoing narration,—uninteresting as an example of Aneurism,—yet, probably, so far worthy recording, as its detail is unfortunately associated with that most formidable morbid affection with which it terminated life.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

Fig. 1. represents a portion of the artery of the right thigh, which was operated upon, dissected from the subject with each of the divided extremities adhering to the cellular substance beneath, giving at first the appearance of the vessel being entire; and, in which substance, the inferior parts of the vessel, rendered impervious, were almost hid from the sight: it was laid open in a line along its upper surface, and placed on the table.

a. Superior, or part next the Groin. b. Inferior portion enlarged where the aneurismal sac commenced.

c. A clot of blood having a small white point at its apex.

e. Two small irregular formed scales of ossification.

f. Cellular substance to which the vessel adhered at its divided extremities.

g. Extremity of the divided portion of the vessel contracted and rendered impervious, and almost lost to view in the adjoining parts.

* * Place of the ligature from whence the artery had retracted.

Fig. 2. Front view of the incipient aneurism of the left ham of the same subject, which presented outwards.

Fig. 3. Side view of the same.

a. Upper portion. b. Lower portion. c. Where the enlargement was greatest and semi-transparent. d. The vessel was here

enlarged equally in all its circumference; while the superior portion only was distended on its fore part; the part opposed to the bone of the joint being nearly flattened, as perceived at * Fig. 3.

Fig. 4. The diseased artery represented in Fig. 2 and 3 laid open in its forepart.

a. Upper portion. b. Lower portion.

c. The inner coat; a division appears at its lower part, in the entire circumference of the Vessel at the place of the enlargement, having the appearance of a division of the inner coat by Ligature. d. Continuation of the external coats. e. Deep sulci, separated from each other by f. white or reddish boards of a pretty firm texture.

g. Continuation of the Canal of the vessel composed as in the superior portion, a, of all its coats.

VII.

A Description of the Anatomical Museum of Joshua Brookes, *Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Lecturer on Anatomy,* Blenheim Street, London.

Among the arts that have combined to raise the Science of Medicine to its present state of precision, no single one has contributed so many facts, and so much specific and determinate knowledge as Anatomy. The teacher of anatomy gives instruction to his pupils, by the minute examination of the fresh subject; and by the inspection of *Preparations*, either as more decisively explanatory of parts of the animal fabric, in its usual formations, or, as collecting and preserving specimens of monstrosity and morbid alterations. In the time of *Vesalius*, for we can hardly go beyond this father of modern anatomy, and of his immediate successors, the only medium for imparting instruction, was a hurried and cursory observation of the recent subject, or some, perhaps, rudely prepared skeletons. How inadequate this was to the convenience of the teacher, and the information of the scholar, every step which the art advanced made obvious. Out of the wants thus manifested, after the simplest elements were acquired, and the plain and evident parts of the fabric moderately understood, sprang the desire to possess some means of penetrating the interior structure, and of unravelling the congeries of vessels and fasciculi of fibres, the multitude and direction of which began to be dimly seen; and an imagined complexity of their uses hastily admitted.

In this state of obscurity and doubting hesitation, the first projectors of anatomical preparations by injection, found the

Science. Before the time of de Graaf, Swammerdam, and especially *Ruysch*, anatomy had gone but little beyond the surface; the minute ramifications of vessels, and the structure of secreting parts were unknown; even the existence of some were not imagined. The wonderful art of Ruysch, his industry, and his long life, gave origin to a Museum, the first in order of time recorded in the history of Science; and if the descriptions of his biographer Frederic Schreiber are admitted, also of excellence*. From Holland, where it was invented, the art of injecting passed to England, and received, after a lapse of some years, an essential improvement from the talents and ingenuity of Dr. Frank Nicholls. From the æra of this anatomist possibly may be dated the rise of anatomical museums, in this country. Taste, science, manual dexterity, and knowledge of the subject, have since extended these collections in London, both in number and excellence, to a degree unequalled in any other individual town. The museum of the late Dr. W. Hunter, in Windmill Street, (removed a few years ago to Glasgow)—that which now exists in the same place—the collection of the College of Surgeons, formed principally by the purchase of the preparations of that eminent physiologist John Hunter—the museum of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, began by Mr. Else, improved and augmented by Mr. Cline and Mr. Cooper—that at St. Bartholomew's and the London Hospitals, which owe so much to Mr. Abernethy and Sir William Blizard—the choice selections of Mr. Heaviside and Dr. Hooper—the museum of Dr. Haighton, devoted to the science of Midwifry—and last, though not least, that of which we

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* There were some peculiarities in Ruysch's famous museum, which the taste of the present day will hardly admit to have partaken sufficiently of that principle, which imperiously governs every human production approaching to excellence. A want of *Propriety* ruins the finest design; and the mingling "groves of "plants and shell work, with skeletons," and anatomical preparations, was surely an incongruity that a correct taste would not approve. A French author describes this museum with a gaiety possibly not very well suited to the subject. "Son cabinet étoit si riche, qu'on l'auroit pris pour le cabinet d'un Roi, plutôt que pour la collection d'un particulier. Outre la multitude et la variété qui y regnoient, il étoit embelli par un ordre et des ornemens qui en relevoient infiniment la vue. Des plantes disposées en *bouquets*, des *coquillages* arrangés en dessin, étoient mêlés avec de squelettes et des membres anatomisés; et afin qu'on n'eut plus rien à desirer, il avoit animé le tout par des inscriptions placées sur chaque chose et tirées des meilleurs Poëtes Latins."

are about to present an outline to our readers—furnish evidence of the ardour with which Anatomical Science is cultivated in England.

The MUSEUM of Mr. BROOKES, the result of many years of personal labour, intense mental application, and considerable expenditure of Money, was submitted to the inspection of the Medical Profession, and to eminent men in every branch of science, on the 23d of January last (1814.)

The building which contains this extensive and choice collection of anatomical Preparations, human and comparative, with specimens illustrative of the most interesting class of Natural History, consists of a principal room, forty-five feet in length, twenty-one broad, and forty high; with two lateral apartments, opening from the large room, each eighteen feet in length, ten wide, and of a proportionate height. The whole is fitted up and decorated in the Egyptian style, executed with great truth after the designs, and under the direction of *Mr. Bond*, an architect eminent for his chaste and classic taste. The large room of the Museum is surrounded by a gallery, and illuminated by a lanthorn, the ceiling of which is a blue vault, relieved by some light and scattered clouds, in the centre of which floats, on expanded wing, an Egyptian vulture, bearing a lamp in its talons.

On entering, by a door near to its west end, the spacious area of this apartment, attention is arrested by the skeleton of a full-sized Rhinoceros, standing on the floor; and looking toward it from the other end, another of an Elephant of still superior magnitude. The space between these is occupied by a table covered with choice injections, corrosions, human hearts, and one of the elephant of enormous size; splendid preparations of absorbents; and small comparative skeletons. On the floor are also placed four immense crania, two of the Hippopotamus, and two of the Elephant.

The walls of this part of the Museum, up to the frieze of the gallery, are covered with glass-cases; one of these on each side, twenty feet in length, and three feet deep, is wholly filled with human and comparative skeletons, both articulated and natural; and a long catalogue of crania, to enumerate which, so far their extent goes, would lead through most of the classes of the animal kingdom, and far into many of their orders. Here the Zoologist may find ample subject for contemplation; and the Painter the ground and principles of his art. Among this variety the informed Amateur will notice the skeletons of the subaquatic Tapir, the Boa constrictor, the Crotalus horridus, and the cranium of the camelopardalis Giraffa.

The disposition and arrangement of the skeletons in these

cases is singularly advantageous. They all appear to, and do, in fact, support themselves.

On each side of the large glass cases are others containing vascular preparations, human and comparative, a well assorted collection of Calculi, Urinary, Renal, Biliary, and Intestinal. Of the last variety, most are from the horse, and some of them very large. Those of this variety which have been bisected have mostly nails for their nuclei.

The side room, on this floor of the Museum, is appropriated solely to models and casts in wax and plaster, of rare and fatal diseases; spina ventosa of the thigh, leg, arm, face, and maxilla:—Fungus Hæmatodes, Hernia, gravid and inverted uteri, an extra uterine fœtus, with monsters of singular deformity. The casts of the gravid uterus have been taken either from subjects, which have died in, or previous to parturition; or from models of such cases. Some of these subjects have been injected before the casts were taken; and in these, where the uterus has not been opened, the elevated course of the sinus uterini is conspicuous. In those instances in which the uterus has been opened, the fœtus is seen presenting in various positions, with twins and triplets.

In the glass cases which inclose these works of art, are likewise deposited wax models* of the organs of vision, taste, &c.

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* The wax models here noticed were made, we believe, by the late Signor Fontana at Florence. They were brought to this country by an Italian, and purchased by their present possessor at a very high price. The workmanship is exquisite, and the faithfulness of representation has not been objected to. Though modelling of anatomical figures in wax was very properly rejected by the late Dr. Hunter, on account of their "being tawdry, with "a shew of unnatural colour and very incorrect in the circum-"stances of figure, situation, and the like;" yet it must be allowed, that when there is a propriety in the colouring, and a due attention to form and situation, these models may become true and beautiful representations of nature. It is much to be regretted, that this art has not been taken up in England under the direction of an anatomist of skill and taste. At present, anatomical modelling in wax is confined to the Italians and the French. As long since as 1700, Dr. Sylvester, F.R.S. saw at Genoa, in the possession of M. Desnoms, a French surgeon, the distribution of the nerves and blood-vessels, with the viscera, so finely done in wax, as hardly to be distinguished from nature. The wax models at Bologna, the work of a female, are well known; and the French have established a School at Rouen, for modelling in wax, under the superintendance of M. Laumonier. We have the satisfaction of adding

exquisitely wrought. The area of this apartment is occupied by a skeleton of the *Delphinus Orca*, extending nearly the whole of its length.

The gallery, to which a well-constructed staircase leads, contains the wet preparations, arranged on shelves; which are divided into compartments. A description, in detail, of the contents of these compartments is forbidden by the multitude of specimens deposited in them. Preparations of the skin, brain, nerves, eye, ear, teeth, tongue, larynx, pharynx; with their morbid changes.—Bones finely injected, and numerous specimens of their diseases. Necrosis, Exostosis, Anchylosis, Caries, Mollities Ossium, Syphilis, diseases of the hip and spine, absorption of bone, extraordinary cases of fracture and luxation; and a morbid enlargement of the inferior maxilla, of dimensions considerably greater than the remaining part of the same head.—Diseased prostates, bladders, and urethras; making, however, but a small proportion of the preparations deposited in this part of the Museum.

In the obstetric compartment, the accoucheur will find much to gratify and to inform. Gravid, retroverted, inverted, and ruptured uteri; a double uterus, cancer uteri, ova, embryons from the first visible ens to the last period of utero-gestation: Fœtuses through all the varieties of monstrosity, both human and comparative, and hymens perforate and imperforate.

Immediately following this division, is the compartment appropriated to Natural History, which, though not the particular object of this Museum, contains specimens of various reptiles, in number and kind sufficient to interest the Zoologist.

Though surrounded by this assemblage of coloured injections, preparations of lymphatics, &c. &c. the attention of the philosophical observer will probably be directed with peculiar interest to the numerous specimens of the *sensorium commune*, both in its perfect and diseased state. Among these are instances of the apoplectic state of the brain, and tumours of that organ of various dimensions and form. This division exhibits not fewer than a hundred and fifty preparations of the brain and nerves, in many different points of view, and under numerous circumstances of morbid change.

A door from the north side of the gallery leads into the upper of the lateral apartments before mentioned. This is

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to this note, a fact with which we were not acquainted when the former part was written. Mr. Charles Bell has been exceedingly successful in modelling in wax, and his models of modern anatomy are equal to whatever of the kind has been produced in other countries.

properly denominated the Picture Room, for it is fitted up with paintings and drawings, anatomical and pathological, many of them executed under the immediate direction of Mr. Brookes.

From this brief abstract of a Collection which would require a volume to do it justice, our readers will form some estimate of the industry and talent that could raise such a monument; and of what the perseverance of one person can accomplish. For though we do not assert that every particular preparation is the actual manufacture of Mr. Brookes; for some have been purchased, as the collection of the late Dr. Marshall, and some have been the gratuitous tribute of friendship; yet, these hold so small a proportion with the whole, that this MUSEUM must be considered as the creation of an individual, surmounting many impediments, by that powerful impulse to exertion, which perhaps is only given by an ardent predilection for Science and the Arts.

PART II.

FOREIGN MEDICAL SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

MEDICINE.

1.—A WORK of considerable importance is now in a course of publication in France, comprehending all the sciences directly or collaterally connected with the Medical Profession. It is entitled *Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales*, and is edited by the principal Anatomists, Physicians, and Surgeons in that country; amongst whom we find the names of Alibert, Boyer, Cuvier, Gall, Hallé, Larrey, Nysten, Pariset, Pinel, Richerand, and many others. Four volumes, each containing about 600 pages of closely printed octavo, are already published, and carry the subject nearly to the end of C; from which we may expect that it will be continued through many more volumes.

This may be considered a Medical Encyclopœdia; and, as every editor subjoins his name to the article inserted, we may fairly presume, that the best efforts of the respective individuals

will be called into action to render the work as interesting as possible. Under the head Anatomy, which occupies above forty pages, we find a cursory acccount of its state amongst the ancients, and a more detailed description of its renewal in the fifteenth and succeeding centuries, by Mundinus, Vesalius, Berengarius, Massa, Sylvius, Ambrose Paré, Fallopius, and the Bartholines: our countrymen Wharton, Glisson, Willis, Mayow, and Cowper, are respectfully mentioned. The chronological order is continued down to the present time; and the names of Ruysch, Haller, Desault, Vicq d'Azyr, and Bichat are deservedly enumerated amongst the contributors to anatomical knowledge.

The most approved manner of dissecting and of making injections is described; but these arts are only to be properly acquired by demonstration and habitual use. The subject is then treated of, under the head of *Pathological Anatomy*, the utility of which is very properly insisted on, and the various kinds of morbid structure explained, with considerable felicity. The article concludes with a recapitulation of anatomical and pathological facts, with their application to the practice of medicine; and an enumeration of the principal authors who have written on Morbid Anatomy.

The *Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales* being voluminous and expensive, we shall, occasionally, take notice of such articles as may be considered acceptable to our readers.

2.—From a circumstance of accidental importance, *Croup* became an object of high interest to the Faculty at Paris. Hence various publications have recently appeared, in which this disease has been very fully treated. Of these the most elaborate is "*Recherches Historiques et Pratiques sur le Croup*," by Dr. VALANTIN of Paris. It is a thick octavo volume.

He enters very fully into the history of the disease, and the different modes of treatment, which have been adopted at various times and places; in Italy, Scotland, England, Germany, France, and America: and seems to be one of the very few practitioners of his own country, who has, yet, employed calomel, in the cure of this formidable disease. The question of general and local bleeding is amply discussed; and he is well acquainted with the sentiments of our best authors on the subject of his book, which exhibits considerable research and much useful observation; and, which is of still greater importance, correct discrimination.

We shall take an early opportunity of giving a more detailed account of this work in our review department.

3.—Dr. Lalonette has communicated his opinions on canine madness, in the form of an octavo volume of four hundred pages, which he entitles "*Essai sur la Rage.*"

After a great deal of preliminary matter, called *a Dissertation, presenting several general considerations on some of the phenomena of nature*, which occupies one hundred and twenty pages, we are favoured with the Doctor's sentiments, or rather a tissue of abstruse and often irrelevant questions and hypothetical answers, by which it is obvious, that, having puzzled himself with subtleties, he cannot convey to his readers much direct and precise information. He considers that the malady arises from an altered state of the fluid of perspiration, which being deposited on the mucous membrane of the skin, produces an excitement and constitutes the disease! These are his expressions.—

"La maladie de la rage est une exaltation trop excessive de la sensibilité, causée, chez l'homme, par la dépravation de l'humeur de la transpiration, qui, portée sur le tissu muqueux de la peau, exerce son action sur les expansions nerveuses dont il est recouvert. Lorsque je dis transpiration, j'entends humeur perspiratoire qui s'exhale de toute la surface du corps par les pores de la peau, tant sous la forme de l'insensible transpiration vulgairement dite, &c." (page 73.)

The venerable author considers that the dog is most liable to the spontaneous production of rabid virus, because this animal does not perspire, and that perspirable animals contract the complaint only by the insertion of the poison; and then asks a question, whether the retained matter of perspiration should not really be deemed the peculiar source of infection as soon as it has sustained the distinctive change and *depravation* requisite to the character of this disease? In conformity with this theory, a mode of treatment is advised, which, in Dr. L.'s opinion, will most effectually dislodge the enemy from his locality under the skin; which is, to apply circular bands of blister plaster, three inches wide; one round each leg, another round each thigh, a third to surround the trunk of the body at the lower part of the ribs, and the fourth to encircle the neck.

Having determined on this proceeding, it became necessary to devise a method of confining the patient in a situation convenient for the application of the blisters, and an ingenious contrivance is described for that purpose: but, as we do not think it probable that either the theory or the practice will ever be adopted in this country, it is unnecessary to enter into a detailed account of it. There are three synoptical tables at the end of the book, exhibiting the phenomena of the disease, and its treatment, communicated to the author by Dr. Pariset,

which have much merit in their arrangement. We have been rather amused than instructed by the perusal of Dr. Lalonette's Essay. It is written in the true spirit of the old French Medical School, in which a physician was distinguished for his metaphysical oratory: much of the argumentation, for we cannot call it reasoning, reminds us of the learned harangues of Dr. Diafoirus and his son Thomas, in Moliere's fine Satire, "*La Malade Imaginaire.*"

CHEMISTRY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the disturbed state of the continent, the progress of chemical science has been uninterrupted. In noticing some of the later discoveries, it is not our intention to give any very detailed account of the dissertations in which they are contained; but to reserve those which are particularly deserving of notice, or connected with medical science, to be translated and given at length in our future Numbers.

4.—Count Rumford, in pursuing the investigation of his theory of heat, has ascertained by experiment the quantity given out by various bodies during combustion. He found that, of the different woods, the oak evolves the least heat—the lime tree the greatest quantity. The mode which the Count adopted to determine his results, was to ascertain the quantity of water, which the combustion of a pound troy of the substances submitted to experiment could raise from the freezing to the boiling point; and in this manner the following were obtained:

White Wax......7.2108 lbs	Olive Oil......6.8900 lbs.
Oil of Colza......7.0906	Alcohol........5.1400
Sulphuric Æther 6.1178	Naphtha...... 5.5900

Tallow...6.3755.

5.—M. Chevreul has added two facts in support of the opinion, that the evolution of light is not always the consequence of oxidizement, but may happen during any combination in which there is a great and rapid condensation of elements. Having filled a small curved glass tube with muriatic gas, in a mercurial trough, he introduced into the curved part of it a morsel of caustic barytes: heat being then applied, by means of a spirit lamp, the gas dilated, and was suddenly absorbed; when a beautiful red light was evolved by the barytes, with the disengagement of a quantity of heat, sufficient to melt the muriate which was formed. A sensible quantity of water also was condensed on the sides of the tube, although a small portion of gas only was employed. The same disengagement of

light took place, when strontites was treated in a similar manner*.

6.—In the French Institution, on the 1st of February 1813, Thenard and Berthollet read a Report on a Memoir of M. Dulong, regarding a new detonating substance. It was obtained by passing a current of oxymuriatic gas through a solution of muriate of Ammonia. It has the form of a yellow coloured oil, of a specific gravity greater than that of water, or even of a saturated solution of muriate of soda; and is so volatile, that when exposed to the air, it quickly evaporates, without leaving any residue. When brought into contact with phosphorus, however small the portion, it explodes with the greatest violence; and the same effect is produced when it is united with oils. It does not detonate with sulphur; but the compound formed with it is quickly decomposed under water, which, after the decomposition, is found to contain sulphuric and muriatic acids. Dulong also ascertained, that copper decomposes it, pure azotic gas being disengaged, and the copper converted to an oxymuriate of that metal. He endeavours to explain its detonating property, on the supposition of a separation of its elements; the violence of which, he imagines, depends on the quantity of combined caloric which it contains, and which, when its elements separate, raises their temperature and endows them with a great elastic force. With regard to this explanation, we do not consider ourselves at present adequate to give an opinion.

This detonating substance has been examined by several English chemists, particularly Sir H. Davy. It may be readily obtained by inverting a large phial, filled with oxymuriatic acid gas, in a saucer, containing " a weak solution of nitrate, or muriate of Ammonia, heated to the temperature of 110°. The liquid rises slowly in the phial. When it has ascended about half way, an oily film may be observed on its surface, which, when agitated, falls to the bottom. This is the detonating compound†."

Besides the properties already mentioned, it also possesses the following:—It does not congeal in a temperature of 40°. Its odour " is strong, peculiar, and excites tears. Its specific gravity is 1.653. Under water at 212° it explodes with violence. In muriatic acid it effervesces and disappears, producing oxymuriatic gas. In nitric acid, azotic gas is evolved. In sulphuric acid, oxymuriatic and azotic gases are evolved. It detonates in Ammonia. Mercury, as well as copper, decom-

* *Annales de Chimie*, vol. 84, p. 285.

† *Annals of Philosophy*, Jan. 1814, p. 16.

poses it; and all the phosphurets detonate violently with it. Its composition, according to Davy, is four volumes of oxymuriatic gas, and one volume of azotic gas:" but Dr. Thomson supposes this analysis to be "in some measure hypothetical; and to depend entirely for its accuracy on the truth of Davy's hypothesis respecting the composition of muriatic acid and chlorine*."

7.—Dr. Berzelius, Professor of Chemistry at Stockholm, well known by his work on Animal Chemistry, has published an essay, endeavouring to prove, that azote is a compound of oxygen and an unknown gas, which he denominates nitricum; and he imagines nitric acid to be a compound of one atom of this gas, and six of oxygen.

8.—The same ingenious and indefatigable chemist has published analyses of a considerable number of the salts. We have not seen the original paper, but Dr. Thomson has published the results in the last number of his Annals, copied from Gilbert's Annales, 1812, vol. xi.; and from this source we have extracted the following, which shew the composition of those salts more immediately employed as medicines:

Tartrate of Potass	Tartaric Acid	70.45
	Potass	24.80
	Water	4.75
		100.00
Sulphate of Soda	Sulphuric Acid	24.76
	Soda	19.24
	Water	56.00
		100.00
Muriate of Ammonia	Muriatic Acid	50.86
	Ammonia	31.95
	Water	17.19
		100.00
Muriate of Barytes	Muriatic Acid	23.349
	Barytes	61.852
	Water	14.799
		100.000

* *Annals of Philosophy*, Jan. 1814, p. 16.

Sulphate of Magnesia	Sulphuric Acid	100.00
	Magnesia	50.06
Muriate of Lime	Muriatic Acid	24.686
	Lime	25.711
	Water	49.603
		100.000
Sulphate of Iron	Sulphuric Acid	28.9
	Black Oxide of Iron	25.7
	Water	45.4
		100.0
Sulphate of Zinc	Sulphuric Acid	30.965
	Oxide of Zinc	32.585
	Water	36.450
		100.000
Sulphate of Copper	Sulphuric Acid	31.57
	Oxide of Copper	32.13
	Water	36.30
		100.00
Alum	Sulphuric Acid	34.23
	Alumina	10.86
	Potass	9.81
	Water	45.10
		100.00
Or	Sulphate of Alumina	36.75
	Sulphate of Potass	18.15
	Water	45.10
		100.00

9.—To the chemical composition of vegetable substances, the attention of Chemists, both in this country and on the con, tinent, has of late years been much directed; and many valuable analyses have been completed. The most assiduous of those who have laboured in this branch of Chemical Science on

the continent, are Vauquelin, Bucholz, Berzelius, Braconnet, and Willert.

Vauquelin has examined the bark of the Alpine Daphne (*Daphne Alpina*, Linn.); and found it to contain an acrid principle, hitherto unnoticed, of an oily and resinous nature, which rises in distillation with water, but not with alcohol; and a new bitter principle crystalizable into white needle-form crystals.

The berries of another species of Daphne, the Common Mezereon (*Daphne Mezereum*, Linn.) have been analysed by Willert. These berries, as well as the bark of the Mezereon, vesicate the skin when applied to it. Willert has ascertained that neither the acrid matter, which vesicates, nor any narcotic principle, is contained in the pulp of the berries, but in the seeds only, the expressed oil of which is, also, acrid to a certain degree. He gives the following as the result of his analysis of the berries.

1. Extractive Matter;
2. Floculent Sediment; (*fecula?*)
3. Mucilage;
4. Malic Acid;
5. Fibrin.

10.—Bucholz has made some interesting experiments on Camphoric Acid, which prove the opinion of Lagrange, that it differs from all other vegetable acids. By comparative experiments, he, particularly, shews in what it differs from the Benzoic Acid, to which it was supposed, by some chemists, to have a close affinity. The following are the results of his investigation.

'1. Camphoric Acid always assumes the form of plumose crystals, in cooling, as Bouillon Lagrange observed. The Benzoic, under the same circumstances, crystalizes in needles, or plates, or ribbons (*forme rubanée*).

'2. Camphoric Acid is decidedly acid, leaving a bitter taste on the palate. The Benzoic is sweetish rather than acid, a little sharp, and affects the throat.

'3. Camphoric Acid requires 100 parts of water, at 15° Reaum. (65° 75′ *Fah.*), for its solution, and from 10 to 11 parts of boiling water: Benzoic requires 200 parts of cold, and rather more than 24 of boiling water.

'4. One part of Alcohol, at a mean temperature, dissolves $\frac{16}{100}$ of Camphoric Acid; and boiling Alcohol takes up any quantity. Benzoic Acid requires two parts of cold, and an equal weight of boiling Alcohol, for its solution.

'Exposed to heat, the Camphoric Acid sublimes; but a great part of it is decomposed: a peculiar oil is formed, and an acid liquor; and much carbon remains. The sublimed part never assumes the crystalline form. The Benzoic acid always

sublimes in crystals, produces no aqueous vapours, scarcely any empyreumatic oil, and leaves a very small portion only of carbon.

'6. The Camphoric Acid, united to bases, affords salts very different from those formed by the Benzoic.'

Bucholz has also published an analysis of Benzoin; but as it has, already, been given to the public, in other journals, we give the result merely to compare the quantity of acid obtained by him, with that procured by other chemists. Twenty-seven drachms of choice Benzoin yielded

	ʒ.	grs.
Resin of Benzoin	20	50
Benzoic Acid	5	7
A substance resembling Balsam of Peru	0	25
A peculiar aromatic principle, soluble in water, and in alcohol	0	8
Woody fibres and impurities	0	30
	27	0

In Brande's experiments, 100 parts of Benzoin yielded by distillation 9. 0. of Benzoic Acid*. By Chaptal's process, the same chemist obtained from one pound of Benzoin 960 grains of acid; by Schacle's, 899; and by Gren's, 710 grains†. From the same quantity, by Bucholz's process, 1186 grains would be obtained.

Braconnet, whilst making some experiments on rice, to observe the nature of the fermentation it undergoes, when mixed with water, after separating by distillation the acetic acid, pushed the evaporation nearly to dryness; and obtained a gummy matter, which, having an acid taste, unlike that of vinegar, led him to conceive that it was an acid different from the acetic. On investigating the subject, he discovered that it is a peculiar acid, which is developed by all ascesent substances; and which, for want of a better name, he has denominated *Nancic Acid,* derived from Nancy, the town where it was discovered. Further experiments are required to confirm Braconnet's conclusions; but, in the mean time, we agree with the editors of the Annales de Chimie‡, that the name is a direct violation of the principles of chemical nomenclature, as now generally adopted.

MATERIA MEDICA.

12. On this subject we have little to offer to our readers. Figuier, Professor of Chemistry at Montpellier, has published,

* *Nicholson's Journal, p.* 86. † *Ibid.* p. 88. ‡ *Vol.* 86, *p.* 100.

in the Annales de Chimie, April 1813, some good observations on the preparation of the Acetate of Potass; a translation of which, with some remarks on that salt, as prepared in London, we shall give in our next Number. Guyton-Morveau has drawn up a Report on a Memoir, presented to the French Institution, by Dr. Levrat, of Chatillon-sur-Chalaroune, on the properties of the Iris pseudoacorus, as a substitute for Coffee, and as a febrifuge; but, notwithstanding the commendations bestowed on it, we do not believe it will ever be employed for either purpose, where Coffee and Peruvian Bark can be procured.

But the most important article we have to notice, on the subject under consideration, is a work on the Adulteration of Medicines, by A. P. Favre, Apothecary to Cardinal Fesch, and Professor of Pharmaceutic Chemistry at Brussels. In the introduction, some curious instances of extensive frauds are detailed, which, with those described in the body of the work, shew, that the continental druggists are not less adroit in adulterating their medicaments, than their brethren on this side of the water. If the assertions of Favre, however, be correct, they excel our druggists very much in wickedness; for we believe it has never, yet, entered into the imagination of any Englishman, to adulterate the submuriate, and the oxymuriate of Mercury, with the *white oxyd of Arsenic* (p. 139, 140); or the powder of scammony with the *grey oxyd of lead* (p. 208). The articles noticed are arranged in alphabetical order, for the facility of reference. In general the tests are well conceived, and the application of them clearly described; but we are disposed to believe that some of the adulterations pointed out are imaginary. As a specimen of the manner in which the work is executed, we will translate the article TARTAR EMETIC *(Emétique)*.

"This is a triple salt, or a compound of the tartaric acid, potass, and oxide of antimony.

"This salt is a very active remedy for producing vomiting, in doses of one, two, or three grains. Although it is not an expensive article of commerce, yet, some druggists adulterate it, and sell for it, sulphate of potass, which they have watered with a strong solution of tartar emetic, and then carefully dried. It is at the fair of Beaucaire, in particular, that a great quantity of this adulterated salt is sold. This medicine, as may be easily conceived, is much less active than pure emetic tartar, and often requires a dose of twelve or fifteen grains to produce the desired effect. To discover the adulteration, a little of the salt must be dissolved in tepid water, and a few drops of a solution of the hydrosulphuret of ammonia added to it: if the tartar emetic be pure, a copious precipitate of a red

powder, known in pharmacy by the name of *Kermes Mineral*, and which is a hydrosulphurated red oxide of antimony, will immediately subside. If, on the contrary, it be adulterated, the precipitate will be very scanty.

"Tartar Emetic is much employed in medicine to produce vomiting, which is usually effected by a dose of from one grain to four grains. Sometimes it is employed as a sudorific; and at other times it is given in a dose of one grain in a pint of decoction of herbs, when it acts as a gentle purgative."

We were much pleased with the following observations, in the Introduction, which we conceive to be perfectly applicable to this country. Speaking of the necessity of the attention of the Government being directed to the cargoes of drugs: "Why," demands our author, "are they not examined by men qualified for the office? A barrel of tobacco is rigorously inspected, which, in my opinion, is not a matter of the first importance, whilst that which is to procure us health is altogether neglected! Why is not every package of medicine examined, the moment it is landed? Why are the druggists not required to display the contents of their packages to commissaries named *ad hoc?* Were this done, there would be some security for the goodness of the medicines which are purchased." (p. xi.) For our parts, we have seen numerous serons of bark, and chests of other drugs, landed at the London Docks, which were more fit to be cast into the sea, than carried into the warehouse of the druggist. Yet these drugs are publicly sold by the drug-broker, and again retailed alone, or mixed with those of a better quality.

BOTANY.

13.—As our observations on Foreign Medical Literature and the Sciences connected with it, have been confined rather to the giving a compendious abstract of what has preceded the appearance of our Repository, than extracting from the latest publications those papers, either in part or entire, which are most deserving of notice; and which will henceforth constitute this section of our numbers; we should now, in pursuing the plan on which we have set out, give our abstract of the discoveries in Botanical Science during the last two years on the continent. The greater part of these, however, being in systematic Botany, do not admit of this form of notice; and we are, therefore, disposed to go farther back, and present a more detailed analysis of the best papers on Vegetable Physiology until we bring up the subject. To the continental Botanists, more than to those of our own country, are we indebted for the advancement of this, the most interesting part of the Science; and of these the most assiduous, certainly, is Mirbel,

with whose *Observations on the System of Comparative Anatomy of Vegetables, founded upon the organization of the Flower;* read in the French National Institution the 9th of May 1806, we will commence our analysis.

After paying a compliment to Grew and Malpighi, whose labours, he conceives, were limited only by the natural families of plants not being known in their time; Mirbel prefaces his remarks by observing, that the discoveries of modern Botanists have demonstrated that the internal organization of monocotyledons and dicotyledons is as different as their external forms; and that he had lately proved that acotyledonous plants also have a peculiar organization. The object of his present dissertation is to shew, that there exist internal characters distinctive of each family and genus. These he found in the flower; and it appeared to him that the most important facts in the comparative anatomy of plants, might be deduced by observing the arrangement and the number of the vessels which serve for fecundating and nourishing the bud.

He takes under separate consideration each part of the flower, and traces its peculiarities of organization.

1. *The flower stalk-Pedunculus.*—The distinctive characters of this part in monocotyledons consist in the number and relative disposition of the bundles in which the vessels always run; for example, in *Aletris capensis* there are constantly three placed in an equilateral triangle; and from five to nine in the aloes, &c. &c. In the dicotyledons, vessels form a sheath round the medulla, which affords distinctive characters, by being more or less cylindrically compressed, &c. These, in both classes, are for the most part spiral vessels, which are never produced but in the soft and quickly vegetating parts of plants.

In a great number of monocotyledons, which have a coloured floral envelope, such as the hyacinth and aletris, the tissue of the flower stalk is continued in the floral envelope; but in others, as the lily and the aloe, it is abruptly stopped at the base of the flower, forming a little knob. Is not this, demands our author, the result of an effort of nature to produce a calyx?

2. *Calyx and Corolla.*—The disposition and arrangement of the vessels are the same in both these parts.

The opinion of Linneus, that the calyx is a prolongation of the bark, and the corolla of the liber, is contradicted by spiral vessels never being found either in the bark or the liber, although they are very numerous in the calyx and the corolla.

Many Botanists regard the relative position and consistency of the two floral envelopes as their distinctive characters; but these are no guides when there is only one envelope; and the consistence affords a very insufficient characteristic, as the exterior or calycinal envelope is sometimes petaloid, and presents

the same chemical phenomena as the corolla. From every circumstance, Mirbel concludes, that no distinctive characters can be drawn from these organs; which afford scarcely any assistance to naturalists, who wish to arrange plants in a truly natural order.

3. *The Stamens.*—These organs have usually a bundle of spiral vessels in their centre. These come off from the receptacle in *Aloes fruticosa*, *pseudo soccotrina*, in the rhododendrons, and in anagallis; from the floral envelope in *aletris;* from the vessels of the corolla in *cobœa scandens;* and from those of the calyx in many of the Saxifrages, Roses, &c.

The anther is generally divided into two lobes, between which is a fleshy body, that is pierced by the point of the stamen, and the bundle of spiral vessels at its centre. Its explosion depends on the elasticity of the celullar tissue; and its vacillatory motion, on the relative weight of the two halves of the anther, and the contraction of the bundle of spiral vessels, by which means the anther is poised, as if on a little pivot.

4. *Pointal Pistillum.*—The vessels which enter this organ divide generally into many bundles, which take different directions. Some penetrate into the ovarium, others to the placenta: but both the number and the direction vary.

There are three bundles in the sides of the ovaries of the Liliacei, which have a free pistillum; one at each of the sutures, by which the pericarp bursts; in the rhododendrons there are five similarly situated; and in *Cobœa* six, three in the sutures, and three in the centre of the valves. In all these the fasciculi suddenly stop at the base of the style; but when the calyx and pointal are united, as in narcissus, they are continued through the style to the stigma.

The vessels which pass to the ovaries often form as many distinct fasciculi as there are placentas: in anagallis there is only one bundle; in the cruciform plants there are two; and in the liliacei three, each divided into two branches. In the saxifrages, with fleshy leaves, there are four branched fasciculi; in the rhododendron these are five in number.

The fasciculi produce as many placentas as there are ovaries; but sometimes one fasicle is ramified to supply many placentas.

The fasciculi of vessels mount to the stigma, and are the conductors of the *aura seminalis*, which is shed from the pollen; but it must not be concluded, that these tubes terminate under the epidermis of the stigma; for they are lost in the cellular substance, and cannot be traced even by the assistance of the strongest glasses: thus, throwing a shade over the phenomena of fecundation.

The stigma has a cellular texture more or less fine; its sur-

face is nipped in azalea, and rhododendron; and papillous in crown imperial, hyacinth, aloes, narcissus, and *cobœa.*

Under each nipple the extremity of a bundle of vessels is lost. When the flower is fully blown, the cellular texture of the stigma often dries and throws open the conducting tubes, which exude an excretory fluid from the pointal, until fecundation takes place, when they close. Mirbel draws a fanciful analogy between this, and the menstrual discharge, which ceases when conception takes place.

5. *Floral glands.*—Two kinds exist in flowers: one composed of a very fine cellular tissue; the other both cellular and vascular. As the first has no direct communication with vessels, it is difficult to explain how they elaborate the fluids; the second are vascular, and impede the progress of the fluids, which they elaborate. Several examples of the existence of these glands are detailed.

A quantity of the fluid secreted by the glands of the Crown Imperial was collected, and examined by Vauquelin, who found it to consist of, first, Saccharine matter in great abundance; second, Malate of Lime with excess of acid; third, Mucilage; fourth, Ferment, (vegeto animal matter); and fifth, a large proportion of Water.

Our author demands whether it is not probable that the vascular gland at the base of the pointal of *Cobœa*, may not operate in securing the formation of the fruit, by weakening the current of the sap; as happens from pruning, bending the branches, and cutting rings out of the bark of fruit trees?

The conclusions which are drawn from the foregoing observations, are:—

1.—That in the arrangement of the peduncular vessels, it is probable that the species of the same genus or family present characters nearly the same.

2.—That by examining the relative situation, and the nature of the vessels, that penetrate to the calyx and corolla, the precise distinctive characters of these floral envelopes may be fixed.

3.—That the examination of the attachments of the fasiculi of vesssels which enter the stamens, will more certainly aid classification, than the law of their insertion, which has been hitherto adopted.

4.—That the structure of the anthers, and their modes of opening, deserve to be more accurately known.

5.—That the absence, the presence, the insertion, number, direction, and various uses of the fasciculi of the ovary furnish many important characters.

6.—That many also may be drawn from the fasciculi of the placentas, which distribute the nutritious juice to the seeds.

7.—That the number and direction of the conducting tubes of the *aura seminalis*, present also important characters.

8.—That the papillary or mammillary nature of the stigma should be noticed.

9.—That the existence of the excretory canal in the pointal should also be noted: and

10.—That the existence of accompanying glands in the organs of the flower, and their simple or compound nature, should be observed.

Such are the observations of Mirbel, on which he is inclined to believe a system of comparative anatomy of vegetables may be founded. Like every systematic, he sees the advantages only of his system, and is blind to its imperfections, which are obvious to others: but, as his researches are likely to throw additional light in vegetable physiology, his observations certainly merit the attention of every Philosophical Botanist.

We will take an early opportunity of reviewing Mr. Pursh's *Flora Americæ Septentrionalis.*

PART III.

ANALYTICAL REVIEW.

I.

ΙΑΤΡΙΚΗ, *seu Novum Nosologiæ Methodicæ Systema.* Auctore F. Swediaur, M. D. 2 vols. Octavo. Paris, 1812.

Every art in a state of progression by the continual augmentation of knowledge in those sciences, which are auxiliary to its perfection, is destined to sustain occasional modifications; for, the information, thus obtained, must be either classed in existing arrangements, or give rise to new ones, more nearly corresponding with the actual state of the art.

Medicine, as it is now studied, by minute attention to Anatomy and Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, and the various branches of Natural Philosophy, is particularly exposed to variation, both in nomenclature and practice; and, although every fact, which is not confirmed by reiterated experience, is to be received with extreme caution, it is, nevertheless, a duty to admit whatever may be considered more conducive to its

improvement; whether it be new matter, or merely a new classification of ideas by the acceptation of such terms, or words, as lead to a more accurate discrimination, and to a more successful investigation of the manifold causes of disease.

The labours of Boerhaave, Gaubius, Sauvages, Linnæus, and Vogel, offered many facilities to our countryman Cullen in forming his System of Nosology, which has been so generally received and deservedly esteemed superior to that of any of his predecessors. But, since the period of its promulgation in 1769, and its completion, during the life of its distinguished author in 1785, several sources of information have been very successfully explored, which may justify a physician of deep research, great industry, and much experience, in reviewing this important subject with critical minuteness. And, therefore, the learned and venerable author of the *Pharmacopœia Medici Practici*, and of other works of reputation, has, with much propriety, presented the world with a System of Nosology, new in some respects, but more nearly resembling that of the late Dr. Cullen, than of any other Nosologist. We will endeavour to explain the author's principles, elucidate his arrangement, and offer some remarks on the merits of his work.

Dr. S. begins by stating, that this is such a system of Nosology as he should have wished to possess when he commenced practice. It would be, indeed, a libel upon his judgment, or integrity, to suppose that he does not consider his own arrangement more perfect than that of preceding Nosologists.

He informs us that he prefers the labours of *Sauvages* to every subsequent writer, notwithstanding the erroneous hypothetical opinions with which his work abounds. Linnæus, Vogel, Sagar, Darwin, and Cullen, are mentioned with proper respect: and he pays a just compliment to the latter for having attended to simplicity and clearness of arrangement, and for correcting many mistakes of his predecessors. But he brings heavy charges against him, both on account of his predilection for a theory not sufficiently established, and for his neglect of the Greek Tongue. He considers the fourth class of Cullen to be particularly defective:—" *Et classis ejus quinta (quarta) quæ morbis locales continet, sub omni respectu sterilis et manca remansit.*" And he puts this charge to the test of fair decision, by recommending the reader to make a comparison between Cullen's Nosology and his own.

He remarks, that the progress of Sciences, auxiliary to Medicine, as Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Anatomy, and Galvanism, within the last thirty or forty years, has been very considerable; that these improvements are unknown to, or not duly appreciated by, many physicians, and

observes that, so early as the year 1772, when he had finished a course of studies on Theoretic Medicine, and travelled into various parts of Europe to attend the lectures of the most celebrated teachers, he began to make notes and observations for his own use; but that, after the fourth edition of Cullen's Synopsis was published in 1785, he conceived the idea of writing a new System of Nosology, which has occupied his attention to the present time. It has been his endeavour carefully to correct the errors and supply the defects of his predecessors, to exhibit all new inventions, useful to the practical physician, and every thing, which the laborious researches and correct observations of individuals may have rendered conducive to the illustration of the nature and causes of disease; and, he disavows all regard for hypothesis and vague theory, admitting only such as are confirmed by correct observations and numerous experiments. "*Hypothetica omnia, ac theoretica vaga ubique cautè rejeci, et dogmatum scholarum omninò incurius, nihil, ut spero, ullibi admisi, nisi observationibus exactis et experimentis multiplicibus probè stabilitum.*"

Dr. Swediaur has preferred the Greek to the Latin tongue, particularly in naming the genera of diseases, because it permits more exact definitions and the collection of several ideas into one word. He has, uniformly, admitted the Greek names used by the ancients, when they express the *nature* and *character* of the disease with correctness; but, he has allowed himself to reject or to alter whatever appeared to him deficient in these points, whether of ancient or of modern origin. He has prefixed the etymology of every word employed, and added the synonima of other Authors with the English, French, and German names of diseases; very properly observing, that his Book being written in Latin, which is less subject to variation than modern tongues, will be more useful to educated practitioners. He considers that this nosological work, with his systematic nomenclatures of Botany and Chemistry, will establish a more correct and perfect medical language. He has taken the liberty of restoring, as he thinks, the letter C to its original pronunciation by the Greeks; and, as by the moderns it has been usually pronounced like an S, when prefixed to the vowels e, or i, he has changed it into K, being derived from Kappa, whenever it so occurs in a word. It would be foreign to the plan of a Medical Journal to enter into a long discussion of the reasons, which might be adduced to support, or to refute his opinion; but those who have had an opportunity of viewing ancient inscriptions, and inspecting antique coins and medals, will be able to form their own judgment on this subject: yet, as the orthography will appear singular, without being essenti-

ally different, we have considered it right to notice the author's reasons for the variation.

Diseases are arranged into five classes:—

"*Morbos corporis humani omnes, mihi saltem cognitos, sub quinque classibus enumeravi.*

"*Classis prima.* Pyrexias, seu morbos febriles.

" —— *secunda.* Dyseccrises, seu excretiones abnormes.

" —— *tertia.* Dyserethisias et Dysæsthesias, seu morbos ex irritabilitate fibrarum motricium, aut ex sensibilitate nervorum abnorme ortos.

" —— *quarta.* Cacochymias, et Cachexias, seu morbos ex fluidorum aut solidorum vitio natos; et

" —— *quinta,* denique, morbos locales continet."

The class of Pyrexiæ, or febrile diseases, is divided into three orders. The first, Fevers, strictly so called; the second, Inflammations, or Phlegmasiæ; the third, Exanthemata. Cullen includes Profluvia and Hœmorrhagia in this class; but our author considers that Profluviæ are more properly to be ranged with Inflammations, and he has placed Hœmorrhagiæ in a separate class, of excessive secretions.

As Cullen's Nosology is familiar to all our readers, it is unnecessary to do more than refer to it in passing the present arrangement under review. The character of simple fever is defined to consist of an unusual and uncomfortable sensation of the stomach, a sense of lassitude and rigor, an uneasy state of mind and body, a foul tongue, increased heat, pain of the head, pyrexia, with a frequent pulse, either strong or weak, without any primary disease.

The first Section is entitled *Ephemeropyra*, the *Febris ephemera, diaria,* or *Simplex benigna* of Authors.

The second Section, containing *Febres continuæ*, is divided in seven Genera. 2. *Sthenopyra*, or *Synocha*. 3. *Astheropyra*, or *Typhus*. 4. *Phlegmapyra*, or *Febris pituitosa*. 5. *Septorrhepyra*, or *Synochus*. 6. *Loimopyra*, or *Pestis*. 7. *Ochropyra*, or yellow fever, *Synochus icterodes* of Currie.

The third Section includes continued remittent fevers, which is subdivided into—1. *Amphemerina*, with an evening exacerbation. 2. *Hemitritæus*, usually called *Febris tertiana continua*. 3. *Tritæophya*, with an evening exacerbation more severe on alternate days. *Tetratophya*, with a more violent exacerbation every third evening. "*Febris continua remittens, quartanæ typum imitans, paroxysmis quartâ quâvis die sibi mutuo similibus, exacerbatione quavis tertia die vehementiore.*"

The eighth genus of fevers, the continued remittent, from Marsh-miasmata, is called by our author Helopyra—Ἑλώδης πυρετος, from Ἑλος, a marsh. He describes it by the

symptoms of usual occurrence in these words: "*Febris continua remittens, cum exacerbatione diurnâ vel vespertinâ, simplici vel duplici, intra 24 horas ab exhalationibus aquarum stagnantium vel paludum orta.*"

"*Prægressâ, ut plurimum, sensatione in ventriculo peculiari ingrata, ex nausea quasi et anxietate composita; apepsia; vomituritio vel vomitus; oppressio ad præcordia, alysmus; magna virium prostratio; Kephalalgia; pulsus frequens, initio sæpe fortis, plenus; progressu morbi mollis, parvus, debilis.*"—He distinguishes the fever into three kinds; regular, when attended with the signs just described; irregular, when accompanied with severe and dangerous symptoms, recurring at regular periods, and constituting the quotidian, tertian, or quartan fever: he enumerates eleven species. 1. *Sthenica*; 2. *Asthenica*; 3. *Phlegmasiaca*; 4. *Exanthematica*; 5. *Apokenotica*; 6. *Eclytica*; 7. *Algematica*; 8. *Spasmodica*; 9. *Paracoptica*; 10. *Emphractica, verminosa*; and the third division is the mixed fever, "*Helopyra complicata. Febris, partim ab exhalationibus paludum, partim ab effluviis noxiis animalibus orta, hinc frequenter symptomatibus Helopyræ simul ac Septorrhepyræ stipata.*"

The ninth genus is Cholepyra, or bilious fever, of which we find a very elaborate description of symptoms, too well known to our readers to require enumeration: it is divided into the regular and irregular, and distinguished by several species.—1. *Sthenica*, or *febris ardens*; 2. *Asthenica*; 3. *Septorrhepes*, or *febris remittens maligna—biliosa putrida—petechialis.*

The tenth genus is named *Rheumatopyra*, or Febris rheumatica. The author expresses a doubt, whether this should be acknowledged as a separate genus of fever; but observes that, after much observation, he is convinced that rheumatic fever, as usually described, only differs from the catarrhal and erysipelatous in the seat of the phlogosis.

The fourth section contains intermittent fevers, Διαλείποντες πυρέτοι—our learned author so names them from the Greek verb, διαλειπω, to intermit. The eleventh genus, therefore, he calls Dialeipyra, which he describes by the usual signs, and subdivides into *quotidiana*, *tertiana*, *tertiana duplicata*, and *quartana.*

The fifth section comprehends "*Febres anomalæ symptomaticæ,*" and brings us to the twelfth genus, which is named *Syntecopyra*, from the Greek word Συντηξις, a wasting: it has been usually called *Febris colliquativa.* This is subdivided into idiopathic and symptomatic; and some practical remarks are made in a note, to inform the reader, that in the latter case the disease is cured by repeated purgatives, followed by tonic medicines, which, he says, are evidently prejudicial when it is idiopathic—"*Quæ ambo in priori evidenter nocent.*" We much

doubt whether our author is correct as to the existence of *Syntecopyra* as an idiopathic disease; its symptoms manifest a general disturbance of the system, but the proximate cause, we believe, will be usually found in a diseased state of the abdominal viscera.

Genus XIII. *Marasmopyra*, or *Hecticopyra*, hectic fever, of which are enumerated four species:—1. *Ulcerosa*; 2. *Emphractica*, from obstructed viscera; 3. *Cachectica*; 4. *Dyspeptica*.

Genus XIV. *Neuropyra*, or nervous fever.

Genus XV. *Galactopyra*, or milk-fever. The author makes a very proper distinction between the pyrexial state of the habit from the irregular action of the mammary system, and the puerperal fever, which is caused by an inflammation of the abdominal viscera, or the *peritonæum*.

Genus XVI. *Helminthropyra*, or worm fever.

Our author's second order of the first class comprehends *Phlegmasiæ* described in the usual manner, which he subdivides into three sections. The first, containing twenty genera, he names *Phlegmasiæ phlegmonodes, seu cellulares*, beginning with *Enkephalitis*, and ending with *Dermatitis*, or inflammation of the skin. The only other deviations from Dr. Cullen's Nosology in this division are, the change from Cynanche tonsillaris to *Antiaditis*, from Αντιαδες, the Tonsils; *Osphytis*, inflammation of the cellular membrane of the loins, usually called *Lumbago*; and *Orchytis*, inflammation of the testis.

The learned and diligent author has prefixed to the order of *Phlegmasiæ* a Theory, and some practical observations on inflammation in general. To translate the whole of it, would occupy more space in our Review than can be devoted to this part of his book, although every sentence deserves to be remembered, as leading to a more accurate discrimination and a better practical management of an infinity of diseases. He observes, that writers have, hitherto, divided all inflammations into—1st, *true*, or *phlegmonoid*, or *parenchymatous*; and, 2dly, *spurious*, or *membranous*, *erysipelatous*, *eythematic*, *catarrhal*, or *rheumatic*: the former being said to be seated in the glands, larger vessels, parenchyma, or structure of the viscera; the latter, in *membranes*, or smaller vessels. This distinction of inflammation, he admits, would be a good one, if all membranes were of similar structure; or, if inflammations, arising in different parts of the body, were alike in their nature, which is not consistent with experience. He informs us, that the labours of modern anatomists, particularly of Sœmmering and of Bichat, have proved, that the principal membranes of the human body essentially differ from each other, both in structure and in the nature of their functions, and, that it has been dis-

covered by correct observations, that the *character* of inflammation is various, according to the difference of the membrane in which it exists. He then proceeds to remark, that three principal membranes have been demonstrated by anatomists, the *cellular*, *mucous*, and *fibrous*; he describes the structure and seat of these membranes; notices the parts of the body and viscera which they invest, and divides his Nosology of Phlegmasiæ into three sections, corresponding with the seat of the disease in the respective parts of the various organs of life.

The second section is called *Phlegmasiæ blennodes*, seu *mucosæ*, and contains ten genera, including inflammations of the eye, ear, fauces *(Isthmitis)*, larynx, bronchiæ, bladder (*Kystitis*), mucous membrane of the nostrils, fauces, &c. called, catarrh, which he names *Catarrheuma*; and divides into *Coryza* and *Catarrhus*, of which a particular description is given: and, amongst other remote causes, one, which valetudinarians will not hesitate to believe a very prolific source of malady, is mentioned, The easterly wind. "*A miasmate peculiari, apud nos præcipuè ex Tartariâ et Asiâ orientali cum aëre advecto.*" This section includes inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth and fauces in the form of *Apthæ*, or thrush; of the mucous membrane of the intestines in the form of Dysentery; and of the mucous membrane of the skin, or *Erysipelas*, which is defined in these words—"*Sub nomine Erysipelatis propriè intelligimus inflammationem membranæ mucosæ in superficie corporis; hinc forsan, rectius Dermatitis blennodes appellanda.*"

The third section, or *Phlegmasiæ inodes seu fibrosæ*, has only one genus, *Arthritis*; but, our author considers that other inflammations may be ranged under this head, as—*Enkephalitis fibrosa*, *Opthalmitis fibrosa*, &c.; and he therefore makes a very proper distinction between the inflammation of the parenchymatous structure of a viscus and that of its investing membrane. The author discriminates between inflammation of cellular and mucous membrane: the former he has enumerated in the first section, the latter in the second; and he, therefore, mentions *Gastritis mucosa*, *Enteritis mucosa*, *Urethritis mucosa*, &c.

The next division is the order *Exanthemata*, in which we do not find any thing of novelty in name, or arrangement, except, that the vaccine disease is ranged as a species of small pox, and called Variola *vaccina*.

We now proceed to the second class Dyseccrises, so called from the Greek noun Εκκρισις, excretion, and the adverb δυς, badly, or with difficulty. The diseases of this class are, therefore, characterised by the irregularity of their excretions, or secretions, in these words—"*Excretiones, aut secretiones corporis*

abnormes; copiâ, defectu, vel viâ peccantes." And he divides it into three orders—1. Apokenoses; 2. Epischeses; 3. Apoplaneses.

The Apokenoses comprehend the *Hemorrhagiæ* and *Profluviæ* of Cullen. They are distinguished into active and passive, and do not materially differ either in definition, or number, from those enumerated by that respectable Nosologist. Our author subdivides the diseases into *Hemorrhagiæ* or discharges of blood, and *Blennorhagiæ* or the active secretion of mucus, and indulges in his fondness for Greek etymology. We, therefore, see *Pyorrhagia, Cholorragia, Melænorrhagia, Urorrhagia—Hæmorrhœa, Blennorrhœa, Urorrhœa,* &c. and presents us with a new genus (XVI.) *Physopsophia,* which he has ingeniously contrived to distinguish into several species and varieties. "*Gazis seu fluidi elastici, aut vaporis, ex variis canalibus corporis externè patentibus, expulsio sonora.*" Those who wish to investigate this subject with philosophic minuteness, are referred to pages 227—8 of vol. I.

The order Epischeses, which is placed by Cullen in the fourth class, is considered by our author to belong, more properly, to the second; and, after defining this character, "*Excernendorum retentiones aut suppresiones abnormes,*" he enumerates fourteen genera:—1. *Ischæmia,* the retention of an habitual evacuation of blood, or its morbid suppression. 2. *Ischolochia.* 3. *Ischomænia.* 4. *Dysmænia.* 5. *Ischoblennia.* 6. *Ischopyosis.* 7. *Ischidrosis.* 8. *Ischuria.* 9. *Dysuria.* 10. *Ischocherlia.* 11. *Dyscoilia.* 12. *Ischogalactia.* 13. *Dysthelasia.* 14. *Dyspermasia.*—This order is more copious than we have observed it to be in the works of other Nosologists; and, although the diseases are not novel, nor, indeed, described as existing in a new form, yet they are, we think, judiciously arranged; and their designations proper, if the principle be conceded, that the Greek tongue should be preferred.

The order Apoplaneses, which comprehends those maladies known by the names *Error loci,* is characterised—"*Aberrationes humorum ad loca aliena,*" containing several genera; as, *Hæmoplania, Galoctoplania, Pyoplania, Uroplania, Hidroplania,* and *Metastasis,* of which our author has enumerated six species:—1. *Febrilis, exanthematic.* 2. *Gouty, rheumatic, erysipelatous.* 3. *Syphilitic.* 4. *Scrophulous.* 5. *Herpetic.* 6. *Bilious.*

(*To be continued.*)

II.

Obstetric Studies; comprehending a Treatise on Parturition; likewise the various accompanying Symptoms during Pregnancy, and subsequently to Labour: with Descriptive References and Practical Observations. By JAMES HOGBEN, Surgeon. 4to. London, 1813. p. 170.

THE practical part of Midwifry has, perhaps, in the hands of some judicious and temperate practitioners, arrived at a certainty, precision, and success, that other branches of the medical art cannot be said to possess in the same degree. But, circumstances sometimes yet arise, which fully shew that the steadiness and skill requisite for this consummate execution, are not so generally diffused as to supersede the necessity for the publication of elementary works on the *Ars Obstetrica.* While there remain any to be instructed, those who, like Mr. Hogben, devote their time and their talents to the business of teaching, whether *vivâ voce*, or through the press, deserve the thanks of society. After a long series of years spent in the practice of a laborious art, and when sunk in the vale of life, the frame no longer capable of active exertion, but the mind still possessing its powers, the man who then sits down to teach, honestly, that to others, which long habit has made familiar to himself, is acting the part of a rational being, and fulfilling honorably the destinies of his creation. Believing Mr. Hogben to be thus circumstanced, we take up his "*Obstetric Studies*" with more satisfaction than we should the text book of a young adventurer in the art of teaching.

This work is divided into nine chapters, most of which have a subdivision of sections.

The first chapter is divided into two sections; the first contains remarks on utero-gestation, and its usual term—a numeration of the symptoms attending pregnancy—morbid and altered action of parts attending on gestation—manner of treatment—observations on the use of emetics, opiates—management of constipation, diarrhœa, and retention of urine. First symptoms of pregnancy, and of those which are most to be depended on—mode of ascertaining pregnancy by examination *per vaginam*—distinctive marks of the virgin *os uteri*—change of shape and situation of the fundus uteri during gestation—of the ovum in early pregnancy—its texture—weight and bulk of the embryo at various periods of gestation.—As a specimen of our author's manner, and the precision of his remarks in this section, we shall quote his directions for examination *per vaginam.*

"The mode of ascertaining pregnancy, in examination *per vaginam*, by those who have habituated themselves, may sometimes be pretty correct; but the prudent man will be cautious in giving his opinion on this point until about the fourth or fifth month.

"The length of the fundus uteri and cervix united, is barely three inches, in the unimpregnated state. In the two first months, the neck of the uterus is not so easily moved with the finger as at other times when unimpregnated. The vagina, at the beginning of pregnancy, will sometimes be found rather contracted, if a young woman, and the os uteri generally feels a little uneven, with very small knobs.

"The os uteri, in the virgin state, appears like a crevice, or cleft, going from side to side, and closed; but in those who have had children, it is circular like a funnel with the large end downwards, into which a finger may be introduced a little way; and it generally appears somewhat rough, which may be occasioned by some of the fibres giving way in the time of labour. It cannot be known, by the feel of the os uteri, how long she has been pregnant, for this is closed by mucus till within a little of the time of delivery. Therefore the best way will be, after introducing the finger into the vagina, and before it reaches the os uteri, to push or carry the side of the vagina up before the finger, and then feel for the fundus of the uterus. When not pregnant, the division between the neck and fundus cannot be distinguished, because it forms so very obtuse an angle; but if the uterus be impregnated, the fundus will be enlarged; and at the end of the third month, the tumour formed by the uterus will be of the size of an orange, (a sign of being pregnant,) which may be easily perceived by the finger stopping against it. As pregnancy advances, the upper part of the neck gradually is distended, and consequently gets shorter.

"At the end of the fourth month, the tumour fills the pelvis, and the os uteri is turned rather backwards. About this time there is sensibly a change, the woman supposes she feels the motion of the child; (these symptoms are particularly noticed when treating of quickening): and about the fifth month there is a watery discharge from the nipples.

"It may happen that the uterus may become enlarged by disease; in this case, the Accoucheur will be foiled, unless particular symptoms are attended to, and carefully investigated: but this happens seldom.

"The vagina, in early pregnancy, appears shorter, because the uterus falls by its weight lower down (in the vagina), and the belly appears flatter; but as the uterus advances into the abdomen, it stretches and elongates the vagina. By knowing the length of the cervix uteri in the unimpregnated state, which is in common somewhat less than an inch and a half; so is the calculation to be made during pregnancy in proportion as the neck shortens: but here the Accoucheur may be mistaken, as, in different women, the proportion of the cervix and size of the uterus will vary. After the fourth or fifth month, both ends of the neck of the uterus may be felt, but not before.

"In general, if the neck of the uterus be only half its usual length, the woman is between five and six months in her pregnancy; if three quarters gone, then between seven and eight

months; but at this stage the uterus, leaning forwards over the pubes, throws the neck of the uterus back towards the sacrum, and sometimes so much as not to be able to reach the os uteri with the finger; and when only six months gone, it is oftentimes with great difficulty the os uteri can be reached. (In this direction, the axis of the uterus and cervix is not with that of the pelvis as in the time of advanced parturition): but by pushing the finger gently against the fundus several times, the fluctuation of the child may be felt. When it is farther advanced, and the waters but very small in quantity, the fœtus will not recede by this mode, but it may be felt over the symphysis pubis.

In the two first months and part of the third, the orifice of the uterus is nearer to the os externum; between two and three months, the fundus is even with the rim of the pelvis; about the latter end of the third, and sometimes not until the fourth month, and sometimes later, the uterus advances above the rim, and is readily perceived by the hand through the skin, peritonæum, &c. of the abdomen; and about this time the action of the child is thought to be felt by the mother; which is generally the time commonly termed quickening. Between the fourth and fifth month, the fundus of the uterus is between the pelvis and navel; at the sixth month, as high as the navel; at the seventh month, between the navel and scrobiculus cordis; in the eighth, up to the scrobiculus cordis; in the ninth month it oftentimes subsides, and is only about the same height as when at the seventh month."—p. 16-18.

It seems evident that the author, in treating of the morbid peculiarities, and accidental occurrences of the pregnant state, has attended very much to nature; and most of his remarks, probably, arise out of observations made in his own practice. We think, however, that if he has added something to the stock of facts, he has touched too slightly on some important accidents; particularly retroverted uterus; which he has neither so distinctly marked, nor enforced the mode of treatment so earnestly as that accident demands.

The second *section* of this chapter, examines the nature of those symptoms which appear about the time of QUICKENING; and adds some remarks on the propriety of inducing premature labour, under certain circumstances.

Mr. Hogben has, most rationally, given up the old and absurd notion, that the sensation termed *Quickening*, arose from the first motion of the fœtus in utero; and refers that peculiar sensation to the uterus, when suddenly ascending out of the pelvis into the abdomen, about the beginning of the fourth month. In a science, where, generally, so much good sense has been employed, we have always felt surprised that the best writers and most intelligent teachers should, so late as the year 1812, have retained the opinion that *Quickening* was nothing more than the mother's first feeling of the

motions of the embryo, and even countenancing the unintelligible metaphysical jargon, of the principle of life being then first imparted to the hitherto insensible ens. With the honourable feeling of a gentleman, Mr. Hogben does not claim this idea of *Quickening* as originally his own, but refers it to a remark published by Mr. Royston in 1810*.

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* Justice demands we should state, that Dr. H. S. Jackson, of Hanover Street, in his ingenious little volume of Observations on the State of Pregnancy in the Human Female, probably first adopted the true idea of the nature of Quickening; which he attributes to the ascent of the uterus being felt by the mother. This had, however, been entirely overlooked, and the old opinion prevailed, until in a paper signed Medicus, (Med. and Phys. Journ. vol. xxvii, p. 441) the facts were so forcibly put, that it could no longer be neglected. The particular points that led this writer to reject the common motion respecting *Quickening*, as referred to the mother's first feeling of the motions of the child, were,

"1st, The sensation of Quickening is not constant and uniform: some women never experience it; others with some of their children only.

"2dly, It has a character distinct from any subsequent motion of the child: no woman ever admits that it resembles, in the slightest degree, the struggles of the fœtus.

"3dly, This sensation (Quickening) is never repeated in the same pregnancy, which must happen if it arose from the motion of the child.

"4thly, It is totally incomprehensible that any motion of which the fœtus is capable, in the fourth month, should communicate such a sensation to the mother, as to produce *deliquium animi*."

The true nature of the phenomenon called *Quickening*, seems fully developed in the following passage from the paper signed Medicus.

"It is a known fact that the uterus, in the early part of pregnancy, descends into the pelvis, and remains there, commonly, to the latter end of the 4th month; and as it enlarges, it rises above the pelvis into the abdomen. There are three facts connected with this change of local position of the uterus.

"1. The ascent of the impregnated uterus from its position in the pelvis to its subsequent station in the abdominal cavity, is, sometimes, gradual and unobserved: then, the sensation called *Quickening* is NOT felt.

"2. The uterus is sometimes so impacted in the pelvic cavity, as not to reach its final destination within the abdomen, without the assistance of art: then occurs retroverted uterus, during which *Quickening* is NEVER felt.

"3. At other times, and those frequent, though not constant, there exists some slight impediment to the ascent of the uterus;

The *second chapter*, consisting of three sections, treats of the different states and denominations of *natural labours*, and of various circumstances with which they are connected.

The first section explains, with sufficient perspicuity, the precursory symptoms of labour. The second investigates the progress of labour, as ascertained by examination *per vaginam*; and observes, *en passant*, on the influence of the mind on the uterus—the cause of the obliquity of the uterus—and of the different texture and appearances of the os uteri, during labour. The various denominations of labour—natural—difficult—preternatural—and complex—are comprehended in the third section. The subdivision of natural labours into sick, sleepy, dry, and wet, we shall cite, as containing, perhaps, at this period, some novelty.

"A *sick* labour (so termed from the frequent retching) is produced by the irritation of the os uteri, at the time of its distention; the stomach sympathizing, causes a disposition to vomit: this is no unfavourable symptom, but, on the contrary, may assist in relaxing the parts, occasioning a greater secretion of mucus, which is of service in delivery.

"A *sleepy* labour is, when the patient sleeps between the pains; which may proceed from the fatigue caused by pain, and the sudden transition to perfect ease, which produces the soothing sensation of sleep in certain habits, and cannot but be esteemed favourable, by its refreshing the spirits, and at the same time rendering the parts more liable to relax.

"A *dry* labour is, when there is not a sufficient quantity of mucus to lubricate the parts; and also when the membranes happen to break early, before the os uteri is properly dilated, and the waters discharge suddenly.

"A *wet* labour is, when the membranes by some accident happen to break early, so that the waters keep constantly dribbling; the pains being weak, the labour may not terminate till the uterus

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which being suddenly overcome, it (the uterus) rises at once into the abdominal cavity, constituting that sensation which has so long been referred to the fœtus, under the term Quickening.

"The sudden intrusion of the uterus among the abdominal viscera, parts of high sensibility, accompanied with as sudden a removal of pressure from the iliac vessels, is equal to produce the sensation called Quickening. No woman quickens while the uterus remains in the pelvis, nor when it has risen above the brim of that bony cavity, and is settled in its place in the abdomen; *but the sensation is felt in transitu, at the moment when the uterus, removing from the pelvis, enters the abdominal cavity.*"—We have authority to state that the paper in the Med. and Phys. Journal here referred to, was written by Mr. Royston.—Editors.

is emptied of the waters: then the womb may contract, and expel the child."—p. 32.

The progress of the various forms of natural labour, as connected with the operative branch, or DELIVERY, constitutes the *third chapter*, divided into four sections. The first of these treats of the several stages (five in number) of labour: the second contains general observations on the manner in which the child's head passes through the pelvis: the third consists of directions for the management of the patient during delivery, with remarks on extracting the placenta: and the fourth gives instructions for treating the patient and the fœtus, after delivery; with some brief remarks on false labour.

The third section of this chapter, which is more elaborate than the others, contains, we think, much useful information respecting the management of the last stage of delivery, with some judicious observations on the causes operating to the detention of the placenta, and on the proper conduct of the Accoucheur when that detention does occur. If we do not fully agree with the author in every point of practice, especially where the funis is separated from the placenta, we must allow him the merit of great caution and deliberation. But under many circumstances promptness to act is superior to deliberation, necessarily accompanied with delay. The circumstance mentioned by the author, in the fourth section, should never be out of the mind of the Accoucheur. "The patient," he says, "should be laid dry, without being moved or suffered to sit up: by which means hæmorrhage and fainting, which in *many instances has proved fatal*, will be prevented." Though it has been our good fortune never to have seen this fatal accident, yet we know it has happened that a woman after delivery has been so well as to sit upright in bed in an hour, when she has suddenly sunk lifeless on her pillow, without any assignable cause. Mr. Hogben's is a golden rule, and never should be departed from.

The *fourth chapter* treats of *difficult natural labours*, which are divided into three varieties:—those labours which continue long, yet are accomplished by nature alone—those in which art may be required, and where the life of the mother and child are both preserved—and those which may be accomplished by artificial means, but not so as to preserve the lives of both mother and child.

Complex labour is the subject of the *fifth chapter;* it treats principally of plurality of children, and of uterine hæmorrhage. The second of these heads is of great importance; but the space allowed to this article will not permit us to go into it.

The *sixth chapter* is on preternatural labours; and has two

subdivisions—when the lower extremities present—and when the upper extremities present.

The presentation of the *Funis umbilicalis* is the subject of the *seventh chapter*, which has likewise two sections. The first treats of the original presentation of the funis, commencing early in labour; the second, of the accidental presentation, occurring later in labour. For the reasons just assigned, we are compelled to proceed to the eighth and ninth chapters, without going into the practice detailed in the seventh.

The important morbid action, denominated *Puerperal Convulsion*, is the subject of the *eighth chapter*.

We are fully aware of the difficulties attendant on all explanations of the actions of the system denominated nervous. Our acquaintance with the functions of the *sensorium commune*, and its feelers the nerves, is, yet, so very slender, so obscure, or so false, that the received opinions of to-day are the subject of ridicule to-morrow. Our author's *rationale* of this awful condidition of the female system may be as good and as true as any other.

"The involuntary spasmodic efforts of the uterus for the expulsion of the child are the original causes, and in habits where the uterus partakes of such peculiar irritability, (and this irritability being recoiled to the brain or its meninges,) these sensitive parts are likely to participate, and to produce those violent spasmodic contortions of the limbs and features known as convulsions; which naturally must determine too great a quantity of blood to the head, so as to be likely to terminate in apoplexy.

"But if the nervous influence (so termed), producing irritation in the involuntary muscles (of the uterus), and the consequent sympathy, are by some powerful external sensation diverted from such parts, by means of a sudden impression on the cutaneous nerves of the face, or auditory organs, (only momentary,) it will be gaining a great point, as, by a repetition of the preceding process, two lives may be saved: the nearer the sensation is applied to the brain, the more likely to succeed." p. 66—67.

For the suspension of puerperal convulsions, Dr. Denman advised sprinkling the face of the patient with cold water; but this being observed to lose its effect by repetition, our author has looked for other stimuli to rouse the brain. Among these are some not a little out of the accustomed etiquette of the *camera puerperalis*: but as one of the most noisy seems, from practical evidence, to have been serviceable, we must not be too fastidious about the others. We are not aware that the boiling water vesicatory has been yet employed on this occasion. From its speedy action and powerful stimulus, it claims some notice.

"After making use of the cold water to the face (as directed) with benefit, but finding it did not always succeed, and seeing a

large hand-bell (such as letter-carriers use) standing in a corner of the room, I caught it up, and rang it over the patient's head, at the time recommended for the application of the water; which had a good effect; and by the use of the bell, and cold water, either separately or both at the same time, the patient was enabled to go through the labour without any serious injury.—At another time, I made use of a watchman's rattle close over the head of the patient, and with success. Possibly other similar means might be administered with advantage; such as beating of a drum, the sound of a trumpet, &c."

The *ninth chapter* treats of a considerable variety of subjects,—retention of urine, after delivery—puerperal fever—mania puerperalis—the lochial discharge—laceration of the perinæum—and phlegmatia dolens.—These are all of importance in practice; and though they are here but cursorily treated, we think our readers will not regret going over the whole chapter.

The second, and very considerable portion of this volume, is occupied in a descriptive explanation of a series of Plates, ingeniously imagined, and handsomely executed. Of these, however, no adequate idea can be given by verbal description. They are published separately with the title of "Anatomical Tables of the Human Gravid Uterus," and consist of thirty plates, representing the different presentations of the head, shewing the application of the forceps and vectis; exhibiting parturition in a comprehensive manner, by a mechanical process; and though the material is only paper, and laid perfectly flat, yet such is the contrivance, that the real forceps may be used so as to give a tolerably correct idea of its proper application on the living subject. The whole of this series of Plates is very creditable to the talents and liberality of Mr. Hogben; and though the volume before us gives a sufficiently clear view of the elements of Midwifery, the author's claim to originality must rest on his "Anatomical Tables of the Human Gravid Uterus."

III.

A Treatise on the Art of Cupping: in which the History of that Operation is traced; the various Diseases in which it is useful indicated; and the most approved Method of performing it described. By Thomas Mapleson, Cupper. 12mo. pp. 80. Callow. London. 1813.

Of the three parts into which this little Treatise is divided, the first and second are too superficial to afford much informa-

tion to the Medical Practitioner, who can be considered as competent to the exercise of his profession: but the third, as giving, we presume, the methods employed by an exceedingly expert Operator, cannot fail to be useful. Perhaps almost all, certainly a very great majority of regular practitioners, have felt their inability to perform the operation of *Cupping* with facility and success. The chief difficulty is in abstracting a sufficient quantity of blood. From some circumstance or circumstances unknown to the Surgeon, after making the scarifications and applying the glasses, the blood will not flow with freedom, and very soon entirely stops. This disappointment so seldom happens to those whose occupation is *solely Cupping*, as to show that there is a certain dexterity of management which will generally, perhaps always, command a sufficient discharge. That the directions given by Mr. Mapleson will enable the Surgeon to surmount these difficulties, we cannot venture to affirm. They convey, however, so much instruction respecting an operation, often of great importance, that we should be wanting in justice to the author, and to our readers, if we did not give them verbatim.

"The first step in the operation of cupping, is to produce a partial vacuum over one or more portions of the surface of the skin.—This purpose, as has been already stated, was formerly effected by sucking the air out of a hollow gourd or cucurbit, by the application of the mouth, or expelling it from a similarly shaped metallic vessel, by the introduction of a piece of inflamed flax. The invention of glass has wholly superseded these contrivances, and small bell-shaped glass cups are now universally used for the purpose of exhaustion, as being neat, cleanly, light, permitting the colour and quantity of blood to be judged of, as it flows from the wounds. For the purpose of exhausting the contained air, these are occasionally fitted up with brass caps and valves, and a small syringe of the same metal. To this plan there are two objections: 1st, the exhaustion is apt to be carried too far; which, instead of promoting, tends to obstruct the flow of blood; 2nd, the operation is rendered extremely tedious and fatiguing, both to the patient and the operator; besides, the glasses are very apt to be broke by the valves losing their elasticity.

"The air contained in the glass may also be rarified by steam; but the mode now, I believe, universally adopted by regular cuppers, is the momentary introduction of the flame of a spirit lamp, with a thick wick; the larger the glass, (if properly exhausted,) the less pain does the patient suffer, and the more freely does the blood flow.

"When about to perform the operation, let there be provided a hand bason with warm water, a piece of fine sponge, and a lighted candle. Place as many glasses in the bason as may be judged

requisite to draw the quantity of blood intended to be taken away. If sixteen or twenty ounces are ordered, four glasses of a size adapted to the surface will, in most cases, be required. Each glass is then separately to be held, for an *instant*, over the flame of the burning lamp, and immediately placed upon the skin of the patient. Upon the quickness with which this is done, depends the whole neatness and efficacy of the operation.—To obviate their want of dexterity, many operators in the country throw a little bit of tow, dipped in spirits, and inflamed, into the cupping glass, the moment before it is applied,—a very clumsy expedient, adding unnecessarily to the sufferings of the patient by cauterising the skin; doing harm also by rarefying the air more than necessary within the glass, in consequence of which the edges of the cup compress the cutaneous vessels so much as to obstruct the influx of the blood.

"If the glasses have been duly exhausted, the skin will be seen gradually to swell up within the cup, owing to the pressure of the air upon the parts in the vicinity, as well as the expansion of the fluids contained in the cellular membrane. The skin becomes also of a dark purple colour, owing to the influx of blood into the smaller vessels. If dry cupping be only intended, the glasses may be allowed to remain on the skin for a few moments, and replaced five or six times, varying their position a little, to prevent bruising the skin.—If the intention be to scarify and take away blood, the glass ought not to remain more than a minute, when it is to be removed by gently introducing the nail of the fore finger under the edge, and the sacrificator *instantly* applied and discharged upon the skin, before the tumour has had time to subside. Upon the rapidity or slowness with which the application of the scarificator succeeds the removal of the glass depends all the sufferings of the patient.—If the skin has completely subsided before the stroke of the instrument, much unnecessary pain is inflicted.

"The glasses are thus to be removed and reapplied in succession. They should be a second time removed, if necessary, as soon as the blood is perceived to coagulate within them, or when they are so full as to be in danger of dropping off. For the sake of neatness, care should be taken to insert the nail under the upper part of the glass, and open them downwards, gently wiping the wounds at the same time with a warm sponge.

"The glasses previous to every application should be rinced in the warm water, but not dried. To obviate the unpleasant sensation produced by the coldness of the metal, it is adviseable to pass the instrument for a moment over the flame of the lamp before using.

"It is a common error to make the incisions too deep, especially if the object be to take away much blood, but I am convinced nothing is gained by going deeper than the cutis, or true skin, except an unnecessary increase of pain to the patient.

"The quantity of blood obtained (in most cases) depends wholly upon the due exhaustion and proper application of the

glasses, to attain which requires some practice and experience. In cupping upon the back or neck, the glasses should never be placed upon the spine itself, which is very painful, but on each side of it. If it can possibly be avoided, the glasses should not be applied to parts where the skin is in immediate contact with the subjacent bones; though, if care be taken to apply the scarificator, before the tumour caused by the glass has subsided, there is no danger.

"It is certainly preferable to make the incisions in the direction of the fibres of the subjacent muscles, but it is not of much importance, as in my opinion the incisions should never penetrate so deep.

"In some diseases of the head, it is requisite to cup upon the posterior part of the hairy scalp, which of course must be previously shaved. As the skin is peculiarly loose and thick upon this part, the cups often bury themselves so deeply as to require the thin edge of a shilling to displace them, and the scarificator also requires to be screwed up so as to cut a little deeper than is necessary in other cases.

"From cupping on the temples, I have seen many hundred instances of decided benefit in severe inflammation of the eyes, but I would not advise any person to attempt this operation unless he has had considerable practice upon other parts of the body.

"Previously to applying the glasses it is of importance to foment the skin well with a sponge and warm water, especially the calves of the legs.—Cupping in the warm bath is rendered more efficacious, by the relaxed and softened state of the skin.

"No part of the operation of cupping demands more the attention of the operator than the state of his scarificators. If not exquisitely keen, they occasion unnecessary pain, if foul or rusty they may communicate disease, or give rise to festering sores.—The laucets or cutters should be kept as sharp and in as fine order as possible, so as to make a clean incision without bruising or giving much pain.

"The intention of the operation is, I believe, frequently defeated from want of attention to these apparently trivial circumstances."—p. 62—73.

IV.

A Synopsis of the various Kinds of Difficult Parturition. By SAMUEL MERRIMAN, M.D. and Lecturer on Midwifry, &c. &c. &c. 12mo. Callow. London. 1813. pp. 32.

THIS concise synoptical view of a branch of Medical Science always of importance, manifests the author to have a distinct and clear view of his subject, and to possess a happy talent for arrangement.

There are two circumstances in this little tract, short as it is, well designed to afford instruction. The first, is a calculation

of the frequency of occurrence of certain difficult cases, formed on the reports of the *Hotel de la Maternité* at Paris, on Dr. Bland's calculations, and upon the public and private practice of the author. The second, a series of practical axioms on the management of labors. From the first we learn, that difficult labor, from malposition of the head, occurs about once in 225 labors. The necessity for using the fillet, forceps, or vectis, does not occur oftener than once in 317 labors—the use of the perforator was required only once in 1331 labors, according to the records of the *Hotel de la Maternité*; and it has been employed in London in the ratio of once in 250 cases.—Hysterotomia was adopted in La Maternité once in 8,654 labors—Gastrotomia once in 17,308—and Synchondrotomia once in the same number. Presentation of the nates occurs once in 56 labors—of the feet once in 80—of the superior extremities once in 270—of the funis umbilicalis once in 450: and of the back, belly, and sides, once in 5,833 cases. Twin labors once in 89, and triplet labors once in 8,795 cases. The occurrence of hemorrhage during labor, including hemorrhage after the birth of the child, is about once in 127; and of attachment of the placenta over the os uteri once in 262 labors. Convulsions during labor occur once in 650 cases. Retention of the placenta, in dispensary practice, once in 77 labors; but much less in private practice.

These datâ being formed on actual calculations, and facts as they have really occurred, must be considered as of intrinsic value.

The practical axioms cannot be abridged; but being founded on science, experience, and good sense, are too valuable to be passed over: we therefore insert them verbatim.

"1. All attempts to hasten the progress of natural labor, by artificially dilating the parts; by prematurely rupturing the membranes; or by urging the woman to *bear down* forcibly, before dilatation has taken place; tend to retard the delivery, and frequently render that labor tedious and difficult, if not dangerous, which would have terminated speedily and safely if left to nature.

"2. If care be taken to guard against fever, and to keep the woman's spirits calm and undisturbed, labor may continue for many hours, or even for days, without hazard.

"3. It is *very* rarely proper to rupture the membranes artificially, especially with first children. There is seldom danger either to mother or child while the membranes remain entire.

"4. No instrument ought on any account to be employed without the knowledge of the patient or her friends.

"5. The greatest deliberation should be exercised, before we have recourse to an operation, always incompatible with the life of the child*. It will therefore be generally expedient, to have

* "*Nulla unquam de morte hominis Cunctatio longa est.*—Juvenal, Sat. vi."

a consultation with some experienced practitioner, before the employment of the perforator is resolved on.

"6. When it becomes necessary to turn the fetus in utero, it is of importance to bring down both the feet into the vagina; *to effect the turning slowly;* to draw down the feet along the belly, and not over the back of the fetus, and so to direct the body of the child, that its face shall fall into the hollow of the sacrum.

"7. In cases of the presentation of the funis umbilicalis, it should be fully ascertained that the child is living, before an attempt is made, to turn and deliver by the feet. In presentations of the funis, turning is had recourse to, *solely* for the purpose of saving the *child's* life. But if the child be already dead, or supposing it to be alive, if the chance of preserving it be very trifling, we ought not, by performing this operation, to run the risque of injuring the mother.

"8. When uterine hemorrhage occurs, in consequence of the placenta being attached over the *os uteri*, it will become necessary to introduce the hand, turn the child, and deliver by the feet: and this operation must be performed, before the woman's strength is too much exhausted.

"9. If the hemorrhage arise from any other cause, this operation will likewise sometimes become necessary: but frequently the hemorrhage in this case will be suppressed, by merely rupturing the membranes. All cases of uterine hemorrhage require to be very closely watched.

"10. In all cases of midwifery, precipitation is to be avoided. Whatever is done in a hurry is rarely well done. Whether therefore we are only introducing the finger, to ascertain the presentation of the child, or to judge of the progress of the labor, or are executing the more difficult operations, of delivering with instruments, of turning the child in utero, or of extracting the placenta; we should 'give our heads time to direct our hands.'" p. 27—32.

The known respectability of Dr. Merriman as a Physician and Accoucheur, will give an importance to this little tract, beyond what its appearance will demand: but we are not without the expectation of soon meeting the author upon more extensive ground, when we shall endeavour to do full justice to his merits.

PART IV.

SELECTIONS.

I.

Throughout the discussion that the projected measures of the general Association of Surgeon-Apothecaries and Apotheca-

ries of England and Wales, have occasioned, we have witnessed, with regret, errors into which, most, nay we believe we may say all, the disputants fell, from an almost total unacquaintance with the Charters of the three Medical Bodies. Those who have honoured the Chairman of the London Committee with their correspondence, we know to have been particularly desirous of information, and explanation of the peculiar privileges and immunities, which, one or the other of these corporations enjoy, with a view to aid their deliberations on the means best calculated to perfect the object in contemplation.

As our design is always to anticipate the wishes of the Profession, as far as our means extend, we conceive we cannot apply a few of our pages, at this crisis, more acceptably or usefully, than by giving a copious Abstract of the Charter of the Society of Apothecaries of London.

If regulations of any branch of the Medical Profession take place, it is the Apothecary whom such regulations will probably first and most affect, and consequently most interest. Hence we prefer publishing first the Charter of that Body. We have retained all the material matter, and omitted such parts only as are of little or no importance but to the Society itself. Besides, this Charter is the most rare; our copy is from a scarce one printed in 1695, by F. Leach. It is the only one we have ever seen, in the vernacular idiom; and we believe is not often to be purchased. The Charter in Latin may be met with in Rymer's Acta Publica, and in Goodall's Royal College of Physicians; neither of which are common books. As it is sufficiently perspicuous, we have not attempted to correct either the orthography or phraseology of the original.

A Charter *granted to the* Apothecaries *of* London, *the 30th of May.* 13 *Jac. I. A. D.* 1616.

The King. To all to whom this present Charter, &c. sendeth greeting. Whereas heretofore by our Letters Patent past under the great seal of England, bearing date at Westminster, the ninth day of April, in the 13th year of our reign over England, France, and Ireland, and over Scotland the 48th, of our special grace, We have willed, ordained, and granted, that all and singular the freemen of the mystery of Grocers and Apothecaries of the City of London, and their successors, from thenceforth for ever, for the better order, government, and regimen of the men of the mystery of Grocers and Apothecaries of the City of London, and for the profit, commodity, and relief of the good and honest, and for the terror and correction of the evil, deceitful, and dishonest, should and might be, by virtue of the same Letters Patent, one Body Corporate and Politique, in deed, fact, and name, by the name of Warden and Commonalty of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of

London, and the same men (by the name of Warden and Commonalty of the Grocers of the City of London) to be one Body Corporate and Politique, in deed, fact, and name, really and fully; for us, our heirs and successors, by the said Letters Patent, did then erect, make, ordain, constitute, and declare, and that by the said name they should have perpetual succession, as by the same our Letters Patent (amongst other things) it doth manifestly appear.

But now seeing it hath been demonstrated to us in behalf of our beloved subjects, the Apothecaries of our City of London, and likewise it hath been affirmed to us, and approved by our well beloved Theodore de Mayerne, and Henry Atkins, Doctors in Physic, our discreet and faithful Physicians, that of these last years many Empiricks, and ignorant and unlearned men, inhabit and dwell in our City of London (and suburbs thereof), who not being brought up in the art and mystery of an Apothecary, but being unskilful and ignorant in the same, do make and compound very many unwholesome, hurtful, false, and corrupt pernicious medicines, and do sell and daily transmit the same into most parts of this our Kingdom of England, to the reproach and scorn, not only of that honourable Science of Physic, and the learned Physicians of this our Kingdom of England, professing the same; and likewise of the Apothecaries of this City of London, educated and expert in the said art and mystery; but also to the danger and daily peril of the lives of our subjects:

And seeing it belongs to our kingly prerogative and supreme government, (by which we order and comprise all our subjects, and all the parts, members, and societies of our Kingdom,) that for the public good, and with regard to times at our will and pleasure we may create, erect, institute, and superinduce new Societies and Bodies, Politique and Corporate, as well out of persons which before were clearly separated, and brought and collected into one Body, as out of ancient Bodies Corporate, where it seems most expedient to us for the better government of our people:

WE, therefore, considering it to be the duty of our kingly office, by all ways and means to consult and provide for the public good and safety of our subjects, and thoroughly weighing within ourselves how we might seasonably prevent the endeavours of those ill men, have (from the advice of our council learned in the laws) judged it very necessary to disunite, disjoin, separate, and dissociate the Apothecaries of our City of London, from the Freemen of the said mystery of Grocers, to erect, create, and constitute the same Apothecaries by themselves solely and separately and from the Freemen of the mystery of Grocers aforesaid, disunited and severed to all intents and purposes, into one Body Politique and Corporate. To whom in all time to come, the care and correction of all the mischiefs and inconveniences aforesaid, should be committed and given in charge, yet so as they be subject to the general government of our City of London, and magistrates of the same, after the manner of other societies.

Know ye, therefore, that We, being moved by the entreaties of our beloved and faithful Physicians, Theodore de Mayerne and Henry Atkins, and also of the Apothecaries aforesaid, but more especially out of our princely care and solicitude to promote the state of the commonwealth, and to procure the public good, that the ignorance and rashness of empiricks, and the unlearned and unexpert men aforesaid, may be restrained, from whence very many inconveniences accrue to the poor and credulous common people: And that the Apothecaries thereinafter named, as well as from the aforesaid Body Politique of the Freemen of the Mystery of Grocers of the City of London, as from whatsoever other Bodies Politique, Societies, or Communities, of whatsoever other Arts, Faculties, or Mysteries, in our said City of London, may be disunited, severed, and disjoyned, and being by us erected into a Body Politique and Corporate, by themselves made, constituted, and created, may, and for ever hereafter to all intents and purposes, so be and remain, as for other urgent causes: Us especially moving, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge, and mere motion, WILL and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to William Besse, Ed. Phillips, &c.* and all other persons whatsoever, being our natural subjects, in the Art, Faculty, or Mystery of Apothecaries, educated and learned, and the same Art, Faculty, or Mystery at this time exercising.

[Here is omitted a long clause, separating the Grocers and Apothecaries for ever.]

And further out of our more abundant and special grace and certain knowledge and meer motion, to the end the Art, Mystery, or Faculty of Apothecaries *(now of a long time faln and despised) may the better advance to its beseeming greatness and honour*, We do for ourselves, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant to the aforesaid William Besse, Ed. Phillips, &c. before-named and to all and singular other persons whatsoever brought up and skilled in the Art, Mystery, or Faculty of an Apothecary, and exercising the same Art, Mystery, or Faculty in the City of London, (provided they have been educated and are expert in the Art and Faculty of an Apothecary,) that they, and all such Freemen of the said Art, Mystery, or Faculty of an Apothecary, of and in the aforesaid City and suburbs of the same, and within seven miles of the aforesaid City, be and shall be one Body Corporate and Politique, in deed, fact, and name, by the name of Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London, and them by the name of Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London, into one Body Corporate and Politique, in deed, fact, and name, really and fully, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, We do erect, make, ordain, constitute, create, and declare, by these presents. And that by the same name they shall have perpetual suc-

* The persons first incorporated amounted to 114.

cession. And that they and their successors (by the name of Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London) be, and shall be at all times to come hereafter, persons fit, and in law capable, and a Body Corporate and Politique, [capable of purchasing lands, &c. by the same name in fee simple; for term of years, or otherwise. To sue and be sued; to have a common seal; at pleasure to break it or alter it. Power to chuse a Master, two Wardens, and twenty-one Assistants. To have a hall or convenient house.]

And that the same Master and Wardens of the mystery aforesaid, or any two of them, (of which the Master for the time being will be one,) as often as it shall to them seem fit and necessary, at their will and pleasure, at all times hereafter, lawfully may, and shall have a power to call together and hold within the said hall or house, a certain court or convocation of the same Master, Wardens, and Assistants aforesaid, to the number of thirteen persons or more, of which the Master and one Warden, of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, for the time being as aforesaid, We will to be two. And that in the same court or convocation, they may, and may be able to handle, report, consult, advise, and determine, of statutes, laws, articles, ordinances, and constitutions, touching and concerning the Mystery and Society aforesaid, the good government, state, and rule of the same, according to their sound discretions, or according to the sound discretion of the major part of them, so as aforesaid assembled (of which the Master and one Warden of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, for the time being, We will to be two.)

And further, We will by those presents, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, grant to the Master, Wardens, and Society of the Art or Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London, and to their successors, that the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mystery aforesaid for the time being, to the number of thirteen persons or more, (of which the aforesaid Master, for the time being, we will to be one,) upon publique summons thereof, being assembled together to that purpose, in the hall or house of the Society aforesaid, may have, and shall have full power, licence, and authority, to compose, constitute, ordain, and make, from time to time, any laws, constitution, decrees, and ordinances, reasonably, in writing, which to them, or the major part of them, (of which the Master of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, for the time being, We will to be one,) shall seem to be good, wholesome, profitable, honest, and necessary, according to their sound discretions, for the good rule and government of them, the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Society and Mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, and of all and singular other persons, exercising and occupying the Art or Mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, within the City of London aforesaid, the liberties and suburbs of the same, and within seven miles of the same City; and for declaring in what manner and order the same Master, Wardens, and Society, and all and

every the apprentices, officers, and ministers of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, in the offices, functions, ministries, apprenticeships, artifices, and businesses, within the City aforesaid, and liberties and suburbs thereof, and within seven miles of the said City, shall be, have, carry, and use themselves for the more advantageous public good, common profit, and good rule of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, and government of the same, and in all other matters and causes whatsoever, touching, or in any manner or otherwise concerning the Mystery or Society aforesaid.

Provided always, That for so many and such ordinances as shall concern medicines or compositions, and the use of them, they shall from time to time call upon the president and four censors or governors of the College and Community of Physicians of London or other Physicians, by the President aforesaid to be named, for advice in that behalf.

And that the same Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mystery aforesaid, for the time being, to the number of thirteen persons or more, (of which the Master of the Mystery aforesaid, for the time being, We will to be one,) as often as they shall make, ordain, and establish such laws, orders, statutes, institutions, ordinances, and constitutions, they may make, ordain, limit, and provide such manner of punishments, pains, and penalties, by fines and amercements, or by either of them, for and upon all offenders, against such laws, institutions, statutes, ordinances, and constitutions, or either of them, as to the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mystery aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, (of which the Master of the Mystery and Society aforesaid, for the time being, We will to be one,) shall best seem to be necessary, requisite, and fit, for the observation of those laws, ordinances, and constitutions.

And that the same Master, Wardens, and Society of the Mystery aforesaid, and their successors, the same fines and amercements by the proper ministers and officers of them the said Master, Wardens, and Society for the time being, by their discretions, or otherwise, according to the laws and customs of our Kingdom of England, may and shall be enabled to levy, have, and take to the use of the Master, Wardens, and Society aforesaid, and of their successors, without the hindrance of us, our heirs or successors, or any of the ministers of us, our heirs and successors, and without any account to us, our heirs and successors, thereof to be rendered and made.

All and singular which ordinances, laws, and constitutions, fines and amercements, being reasonable, and not repugnant to the laws, statutes, customs, or rights of our Kingdom of England.

[Here are inserted the names of the first Master, Wardens, and Assistants. They are to take an oath faithfully to execute their offices. The Master and Wardens to be sworn before the Assistants. Power given to the Assistants to chuse a Master and Wardens annually. Power to chuse others in case of death or removal. Power

to chuse new Assistants, and swear them. Power to administer the oaths to the Master, Wardens, Assistants, Officers, Freemen, and Apprentices.]

And further, That as much as in us lies We may provide for the safety of our subjects and the public good, and that those mischiefs and inconveniences daily happening by the unlearned and inexpert, deceitful and dishonest men, exercising the art of Apothecaries, may the better be avoided, We will, and of our special grace, certain knowledge and meer motion, by these presents, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, grant to the aforesaid Master, Wardens, and Society of the Mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, and to their successors, that it may not, or shall not be lawful henceforth for the future, for any person or persons whatever now being or hereafter to be Freemen of the Mystery of Grocers aforesaid, or of any other arts, faculties, or mysteries in the City of London, and in the same art, faculty, or mystery educated or to be educated, to furnish, hold, or have any Apothecary's shop or warehouse; or to make, mix, put together, compound, prepare, offer, apply or administer, any medicine whatsoever; or any compound medicine or medicinal compositions, viz. compounded distilled waters, or chymical oils, apozems, syrups, conserves, lobecks, electuaries, candites, pills, powders, trochisks, oyls, ointments, plaisters, in any manner sell, openly publish, utter, exercise, or expose to sale to any person or persons whatsoever, or otherwise to use or exercise in any manner soever, the Art, Faculty, or Mystery of an Apothecary, or any part of it, within the City of London, or liberties thereof, or within seven miles of the said City, and under the penalty of five pounds for every month in which such person or persons doth or do exercise the Art and Mystery of an Apothecary as aforesaid, against the true intent of these Letters Patent. Which forfeitures and penalties may from time to time be levied and recovered by distress, or by account of debt to be prosecuted in the name of the junior Warden for the time being, or otherwise, in any of the Courts at Westminster; one half thereof to be taken and applied to the use of the aforesaid Master, Wardens, and Society of the Mystery of Apothecaries.

We will also, and by these presents for ourselves, our heirs and successors, grant to the aforesaid Master, Wardens, and Society of the Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London aforesaid, and to their successors, that no person or persons whatsoever, may have, keep, or furnish, an Apothecary's shop or warehouse, or may exercise the Art or Mystery of an Apothecary, or may make, mingle, put together, compound, prepare, offer, apply, or administer any medicines whatsoever; or in any manner sell, openly publish, utter, use, or expose to sale, any compound medicines or compositions to any person or persons whatsoever, within the City of London or liberties thereof, or within seven miles of the said City, unless such person or persons, by the space of seven years at least, hath or have been educated, instructed, and

taught as an apprentice or apprentices with some Apothecary or Apothecaries, exercising the same Art, and being free of the same Mystery: And after such seven years of service or apprenticeship as aforesaid shall be elapsed and run out, that then every such apprentice shall appear and be presented before the Master and Wardens of the time being, and by the same Master and Wardens, (the President of the College or Community of the Faculty of Physic in London for the time being, called to their assistance, or some Physician or Physicians by the said President to be named, and for that purpose from time to time to be assigned; if upon notice thereof given, such aforesaid Physician or Physicians will be present, and advisement with the same had,) shall be examined, proved, and tried, concerning his knowledge and choice of simples, and concerning the preparation, dispensation, using, commixtion, and composition of medicine, and shall be by the same Physician, Master, and Wardens well tried and approved before he presumes to have, keep, or furnish, an Apothecary's shop, or prepare, make, mingle, compose, compound, offer, administer, openly publish, utter, use, sell, or expose to sale any medicines whatsoever, or otherwise exercise in any manner whatever, the Art of an Apothecary, or any part of the same, within the City of London and liberties thereof, or within seven miles of the same City.

And further, out of our more abundant special grace and certain knowledge and meer motion, for the better government and rule of all persons which now do, or hereafter shall exercise the Art or Mystery of an Apothecary aforesaid, within the City of London or suburbs thereof, or within seven miles of the same City, we have given and granted, and by these presents, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, we do give and grant to the aforesaid Master, Wardens, and Society of the Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London aforesaid, and their successors, that the Master and Wardens of the Mystery aforesaid for the time being, and their successors, from henceforth for ever, may, and shall have full power and authority, from time to time, to take and have the oversight, scrutiny, examination, government, and correction of all and all manner of persons whatsoever, as well Freemen as others, using or exercising the Art, Mystery, or Faculty of an Apothecary, or any part thereof as aforesaid, within our City of London, the liberty and suburbs of the same City, as well within the liberties as without, where any person using or exercising the Art, Mystery, or Faculty of an Apothecary, or any part thereof, shall inhabit or abide, or shall happen to inhabit or abide.

[*Note of the Translator.* By the Act of 6th of Will. III. to exempt Apothecaries from the duties therein mentioned, no Apothecary is to have any benefit of exemption by virtue of that Art, unless he hath been first duly examined and approved by the President, or other Physicians of the College, pursuant to this clause of the Charter, and can produce a testimonial thereof, as appears by the said Act.]

And that the said Master and Wardens, and their successors, or any one or more of them, or any of the Assistants by the Master and Wardens to be nominated and assigned, at seasonable and convenient times, and in manner and form convenient and lawful, from time to time, as often as to the said Master and Wardens it shall seem expedient, may go, and enter any shop or shops, house or houses, of any person or persons whatsoever using or exercising the Art or Mystery of an Apothecary, or any part thereof, within the City of London, suburbs, and liberties of the same aforesaid, or within seven miles of the said City, as well within the liberties, as without, where any medicines, either simple or compound, wares, drugs, receipts, distilled waters, chemical oils, ointments, &c. &c., or any thing whatsoever which appertain, or belong, to the said Art or Mystery of an Apothecary as aforesaid, probably, or likely, may be found; and inspect, search, and try, if the same medicines, simple or compound wares, drugs, receipts, &c. &c., or any other things whatsoever to the said Art or Mystery of an Apothecary belonging, be, or shall be, good, wholesome, medicable, apt and fit for the cure, health, and relief of our subjects.

And also that the aforesaid Master and Wardens of the Mystery aforesaid, and the Assistants aforesaid, for the time being, for this purpose by the said Master and Wardens to be named and assigned, and their successors, from time to time may have, and by these presents shall have, full power and authority to examine and try all and every the persons professing, using, or exercising, or who shall hereafter, profess, use, or exercise the Art or Mystery of an Apothecary, or any part of the same, within the aforesaid City of London, suburbs or liberties of the same, or within seven miles of the said City (as well within the liberties as without), of and concerning their and every of their, skill, judgment, and knowledge in the aforesaid Art and Mystery of an Apothecary; and all those whom they shall find hereafter either unskilled, ignorant, and insufficient, or obstinate, and refusing to be examined, by virtue of these presents, in the Art or Mystery aforesaid, to be removed and forbid from the exercise, use, and practice, of the Mystery or Art aforesaid; and also all and every such medicines, wares, drugs, &c. and all other things belonging to the Art aforesaid, which they find to be false, unlawful, adulterated, stale, decayed, unwholesome, not medicinable, pernicious or hurtful, to burn before the doors of the delinquents; and also may appoint, impose, and exact a mulct, and other pains and penalties, by fines and amercements, upon such delinquents, according to their discretions, and the ordinances by them and their successors, so (as aforesaid) to be made and constituted: We willing, charging, and commanding, (and by these presents for ourselves, our heirs and successors, firmly enjoyning) all and singular the Mayors, Justices, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other our officers, ministers, and subjects whatsoever, that they be assisting to, aiding, and comforting the aforesaid Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Mystery and

Society aforesaid, and every of them, and their successors, for the doing, enjoying, having, and executing, all and singular those things, by us, to the aforesaid Master, Wardens, and Society, and their successors, by these our letters patents granted, and every or any part and parcel thereof.

And further We will, and by these presents of our more ample and special grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the aforesaid Master, Wardens, and Society of the Mystery of Apothecaries aforesaid, to have, hold, retain, and enjoy, and may be able to have, retain, and enjoy, so many, so great, and such the same manner of and like franchises, priviledges, customs, immunities, acquittans, commodities, increments, advantages, and emoluments in buying, merchandizing, or gaining aromatiques, medicines, drugs, and other things and matters whatsoever to the Art and Mystery of an Apothecary belonging and appertaining, how many, and how great, and of what quality soever they be, and in as ample manner and form as heretofore they ever have had, possessed, or enjoyed, or in any manner or wise ought to have had, possessed, and enjoyed, when they remained with the aforesaid Freemen of the Mystery of Grocers, and made and were one Body Corporate and Politique, promiscuously and undividedly with them.

[Here follow clauses to enable them to purchase and sell lands, &c. To chuse a clerk who is also to be sworn. Power to chuse a beadle, and give him an oath.]

And lastly, We will, and by these presents, declare our royal intention to be, that these our Letters Patent, or any thing herein contained, shall not go to the prejudice of the President and College or Community of Physicians of the City of London, nor to the taking away, infringing, or diminishing of the jurisdiction, authority, supervising or correction of the same President and College or Community, and their successors, in the medicines of the City of London [authoritatem supervis' aut correctionem in Pharmac' Civitat' London tollend']. But that they the said President and Community of Physicians, and all and singular the Physicians of the same College or Community, and their successors, as also the Physicians of the King, Queen, and Prince hereafter, ought, and as they please may exercise the Physical Art in all its parts; and moreover, they shall enjoy and use, and may enjoy and use the same and the like jurisdictions, authorities, supervisions, and corrections, and all other powers, privileges, and liberties, as the Apothecaries have at any time heretofore used and enjoyed; and moreover, generally all other authorities, privileges, and powers to them at what time soever, or for what cause soever heretofore granted by reason or pretence of any Letters Patent, by Us or our progenitors, or by reason or pretence of any Act or Acts of Parliament, or in any other royal manner whatsoever, to the same President and College or Community of Physicians, and their successors, given, granted, and confirmed: We will nevertheless, and ordain by these pre-

sents, that in any case whatsoever, wherein the President and College of Physicians of the City of London aforesaid might have had the scrutiny of medicine by calling to them any one of the Society of Grocers by virtue of an Act of Parliament, that in the same and like case, the President and College shall have, enjoy, and execute the like power and authority, by calling to them the Master and Wardens of the Apothecaries aforesaid, without that, that it shall be at all lawful for the time to come for the same Physicians to call any of the Mystery of Grocers aforesaid, to such search, any thing in any such statutes to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. Provided also, that these our Letters Patents, or any thing in them granted or contained, shall not tend to the prejudice of our City of London or liberties of the same; nor in any manner take from the franchises, liberties, government, jurisdictions, or customs of the said City.

And lastly, We will and declare our intention to be, that the expert and approved Surgeons may exercise their Art and Faculty, and all and every of them may use and enjoy their own proper practice, as to what only belongs and tends to compositions and applications of external medicine only, so as nevertheless they do not sell or expose the same medicines to sale to others, according to the common manner of Apothecaries of our City of London (notwithstanding that in these presents express mention is not made of the true yearly value or of the certainty of the premises, or any of them, or of other gifts or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors or ancestors to the aforesaid Master, Wardens, and Society of the Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London aforesaid, before this time made, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation, or restriction to the contrary thereof, before this time had, made, published, ordained, or provided, or any thing, cause, or matter whatsoever). In testimony whereof, We have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Ourself at Westminster, the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our reign over England, in France, and Ireland, the thirteenth, and over Scotland the eight-and-fortieth.

By Writ under the Privy Seal. CARTWRIGHT.

Anecdotes of Drs. GODARD *and* WILLIS.

JONATHAN GODARD, M. D.—Born at Greenwich, (where his father was a ship's carpenter;) of Magdalen Hall, Oxon; Fellow of the College of Physicians in London; Physician to Oliver Cromwell when Protector. Collegii Greshamensis Prœlectoris Medicinæ, where he lived and used his laboratory; and was an admirable chymist. He had three or four medicines wherewith he did all his cures; a great ingredient was *Radix**

* That Serpentaria was an ingredient in all those, is given on the authority of Mr. Michael Weeks, who appears to have been Dr. Godard's Operator.

Serpentaria. He was F. R. S. and a zealous member for the improvement of natural knowledge among them. They made him their drudge; for when any curious experiment was to be done, they would lay the task to him. Coming from his club, at the Crown Tavern in Bloomsbury, at past eleven at night, he fell down, and died of an apoplexy in Cheapside, at Wood Street end, March 24, A. D. 1674-5, ætat 56. sepult. in the church of Great St. Helen's, London.

It was Dr. Godard's intention to have left his library and papers to the Royal Society; but dying thus suddenly, his books fell into the hands of a sister's son; but his papers, among which were Lectures at Surgeon's Hall, and two thick quarto volumes, one of them a kind of Pharmacopœia, ready for the press, came to, or were in the hands of Sir John Banks. What has been called his rare universal medicines, the recipes for which were in the possession of Lord Brouncker, may possibly yet be recovered*. He does not appear in the list of F. R. S. given by Dr. Thomson. *Hist. of the Royal Society.*

T. Willis, M. D.—Natus 1647 or 1648. His father was steward to sir Jo. Smith; and had a little estate at Terry Hinskey. He went to school to Mr. Sylvester, in Oxon. He was first servitor to Dr. Hes, one of the canons of Christ Church, whose wife was a knowing woman in physic and surgery, and did many cures. Tom Willis then wore a blue livery cloak, and studied at the lower end of the hall by the hall door was pretty handy; and his mistress would oftentimes have him to assist her in making her medicines. Before he was M. D. he kept Abingdon Market, and Dr. Lydall and he had a horse between them. He grew more and more in practice, and studied chemistry in Canterbury College. He was of a middle stature, dark red hair (like a pig), and stammered much. The Astrope water near Banbury is said to have been first noticed by Willis. "About 1657, riding towards Brackley to a patient, his way led through Astrop, where he observed that the stones in the little rill were discoloured of a kind of crocus martis colour: thought he, this may be an indication of iron; he gets galls, and puts some of the powder into the water, and immediately it turned blackish; then, said he, I'll not send my patients to Tunbridge, and so in a short time brought these waters into vogue; and hath enriched a poor obsure village*.

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* *Aubrey's MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum.*

PART V.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL INTELLIGENCE.

We cursorily noticed in the Medical Topography of London, in our First Number, as an act highly creditable to the Court of Assistants of the Society of Apothecaries, that they had appointed their Operator, Professor Brande, to deliver a Course of Lectures, in their Hall, on Materia Medica and Pharmacy; to which all the Members of that Society, and their apprentices, have access. This is in itself not novel; for Lectures have usually been there given on the same subjects by some respectable Member of the Society. But without derogating from the abilities of those who have hitherto performed the office, or meaning the slightest offence, we may, perhaps, be permitted to say, that the nomination of a gentleman, so qualified for the task, has excited high expectations, and attached a degree of interest to these Lectures proportioned to the acknowledged powers of the present Lecturer.

The appointment of Mr. Brande is not more honourable to the Court, than beneficial to the interests of the Company. Under his superintendance, the chemical department will acquire a perfection in all its operations that must increase public confidence. We hail this as an event of high importance, because it cannot fail to promote our knowledge in the Materia Medica and Pharmacy, heretofore too much neglected.

We offer our sincere approbation to the Court of Assistants for this proof of their regard for Science, and our congratulations to the Members of the Society on possessing this invaluable advantage.

Impressed with the consequence and utility of these Lectures, it became an object with us to be the medium of communicating their contents to the medical public. We have therefore made such arrangements, that we can confidently promise *a most correct and faithful report*. The course consists of a Monthly Lecture, of which eight have been given; but as they are not immediately connected with those succeeding, we shall proceed in their regular order.

Lecture ix. *On Materia Medica and Pharmacy.* Delivered by T. W. Brande, F. R. S. Professor of Chemistry, &c. &c. before the *Master, Wardens, Court of Assistants, and Members of the Society of Apothecaries*, on Tuesday, January 4th, 1814.

Having in the preceding lecture pointed out the sources and chemical properties of the alcalies, he proceeded to explain their

uses as articles of the Materia Medica; but deferred the consideration of their employment in calculous complaints, in order previously to make his hearers acquainted with the urinary concretions. —These were the subjects of the present lecture.

Mr. Brande gave a brief account of the composition of the urine, and a description of the materials of which calculi were formed; and alluded to the notions of Paracelsus, Van Helmont, Boyle, and others, concerning their production. Scheele, in 1776, first pointed out the peculiarities of the uric calculus; and Dr. Pearson extended his observations. The most valuable paper on the subject is that of Dr. Wollaston in the Philosophical Transactions for 1797; in which, besides other valuable matter, several new varieties of calculi are pointed out and analysed with admirable precision. In the year 1807, Mr. Brande obtained permission to examine the calculi in the Museum of the College of Surgeons; and in a letter to Sir Edward Home, published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1808, he has detailed the results of his experiments, and described the differences in the nature of calculi, which arise from their being formed in different parts of the urinary passages.

Mr. Brande then proceeded to arrange calculi under the following heads.

1. Calculi formed in the kidney, and immediately voided.
2. Calculi retained in the kidney.
3. Calculi of the urinary bladder.
4. Calculi of the urethra.

Specimens of these varieties were exhibited.

A. The calculi of the first division are chiefly composed of uric acid. In this case they are soluble in caustic potash, and in nitric acid. From the former solution, the addition of muriatic acid precipitates uric acid: the residuum obtained by evaporating the latter is characterised by its brilliant red or pink hue. When burned, they exhale a strong ammoniced and animal odour, and leave no residuum. Their colour varies in the shades of yellow, red, and brown.

It occasionally happens that the calculi of this division, instead of being composed of uric acid, consist of oxalate of lime. Mr. Brande conceives that about one case in fifty is of this description. This variety of calculus, when coming direct from the kidney, appears either smooth, polished, and of a grey colour, very like a hempseed; or it is of a red-brown colour, and made up of a number of small globules. It is further recognised by insolubility in the alcalies and dilute acids; and by leaving quicklime after having been heated to redness.

B. When one of the small calculi just described is retained in the pelvis of the kidney, and when the urine retains its excess of uric acid or of oxalate of lime, it may continue to increase in either of those substances to a considerable extent: but if healthy urine is secreted, the matter which contributes to the growth of the nucleus is chiefly phosphate of lime, or triple phosphate of ammonia

and magnesia, or a mixture of the two; and cases are not uncommon in which there is a complete cast formed of the pelvis and infundibule of the kidney, a section of which exhibits a small uric calculus in the centre, surrounded by the phosphates.

C. The third division of calculi are those of the urinary bladder: they may be conveniently subdivided as follows:

1. Calculi formed upon uric nuclei.
2. ——————— on oxalic nuclei.
3. ——————— on nuclei of sand and mucus.
4. ——————— on extraneous nuclei.

A particular description was given of each of these varieties, and illustrative specimens were exhibited.

Mr. Brande first described the growth of a stone in the bladder, originating from an uric nucleus having lodged in that cavity in its way from the kidney.

Where the urine contains great excess of uric acid, in consequence of continued disease in the kidney, the nucleus in the bladder will increase in that substance: but generally the attack in the kidney is temporary; and when it subsides, the stone in the bladder, instead of enlarging in uric acid, acquires a coat of the phosphates, which sometimes are deposited with enormous rapidity and in excessive quantity. A calculus, presented by Sir James Earle to the College of Surgeons, weighed three pounds four ounces Troy: it contained nuclei of uric acid, but its bulk was of the phosphates; and almost all other very large calculi are similarly constructed.

The phosphate of lime and triple phosphate are generally deposited together, when they form the fusible calculus of Dr. Wollaston. Sometimes they are deposited separately, in which case the triple phosphate appears crystallised, or of a semi-crystalline texture; the phosphate of lime, on the contrary, is usually lamellar, and only rarely deposited so as to form a soft chalk-like calculus.

The growth of an oxalic nucleus may resemble that of uric: where the stone is chiefly oxalate of lime, it appears tuberculated or very irregular on the surface, which with its colour has given rise to the term mulberry calculus.

Mr. B. never met with a kidney nucleus composed of the phosphates only, and conceives that those calculi which contain a central portion of loosely agglutinated white sand, are formed in consequence of an enlarged prostate, which prevents the emptying of the bladder and forms a nook favourable to the rolling of sand and mucus into a nucleus: this being once formed, and the urine secreted in a healthy state, it will increase in the mixed phosphates, for they are the substances which the urine has a natural tendency to deposit upon extraneous matters in the bladder, as is demonstrated by calculi formed upon extraneous nuclei, such as bougies, &c.

There is therefore every reason to believe, that such calculi as

contain no uric or oxalic nucleus, and consist of the phosphates only, are formed entirely in the bladder, and are independent of any disease in the kidneys.

Besides the calculi already described, Dr. Wollaston has discovered another variety, which he has called Cystic oxide. This is of very rare occurrence—it is distinguished by burning with a peculiar fœtor, by insolubility in water, spirit, acetic, tartaric, and citric acids, and saturated carbonate of ammonia—it is soluble in muriatic, nitric, sulphuric, phosphoric, and oxalic acids, and in solutions of potash, soda, and lime.

D. It occasionally happens that a calculus passes into the urethra, and lodging in the membranous part of that canal, increases in size, and gradually forms a cavity, in which it is embedded. These calculi present no important peculiarities.

In the next lecture Mr. Brande proposed to consider the principles upon which the treatment of calculus complaints is founded.

Royal Society.—On the 25th of November the Bakerian Lecture, on some electro-chemical phenomena was read by Mr. Brande. The identity of voltaic and common electricity having been established in 1801 by Dr. Wollaston; the object of Mr. Brande was to show various instances in which common electricity exhibits the same phenomena as the voltaic. Oxygen and acids being attracted by the positive end, and alkalies, metals, and combustible substances by the negative end of the voltaic battery; and the flame of a candle, when placed between two excited balls, heating the negative much more than the positive, having been demonstrated by Mr. Cuthbetson, it was inferred that certain substances transmit only one kind of electricity. Mr. Brande was of opinion that this was, probably, owing to the carbonaceous matter of the flame of a candle, being, as in the voltaic battery, attracted by the negative ball. A suite of experiments confirmed this. The flame of phosphorus was most attracted to the positive ball, as was that of burning sulphur. The flame of hydrogen gas was attracted to the negative, that of sulphurated hydrogen to the positive ball. Carbonic oxide flame was scarcely attracted to either: olefiant gas was rather attracted to the negative, while the flame of phosphureted hydrogen was attracted to the positive ball. Sublimed benzoic acid was attracted to the positive ball, but its flame to the negative. Burning camphor was attracted to the negative ball. Though these experiments confirmed the opinion of Mr. B. some anomalies occurred which were not so easily explicable. The meetings of the 9th, the 16th, and 23d of December were occupied in reading a paper of much ingenuity on certain phenomena of light, by Dr. Brewster. At the meeting of the 23d, Anthony Carlisle, Esq. in a paper read to the Society, gave an account of a peculiarity of structure in the human body, continued for four generations. This peculiarity exists in the family of Zerah Colburn, the American boy, exhibited in London about a year since, and remarkable for his arithmetical powers. This boy came from the

State of Vermont, in North America, had six toes on each foot, and five fingers on each hand. An additional finger grew out of the metacarpal bone of the little finger of each hand, and an additional little toe from the metatarsal bone of the little toe of each foot. His father has the same peculiarity. Zerah Colburn has five brothers and two sisters. The two sisters and two of the brothers have the natural number of fingers and toes; three of the brothers are in the same predicament with Zerah. This peculiarity was brought into the family by Zerah's grandmother.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.—The remainder of the paper on the direction of the radicle and plumula of plants, by Mr. Keith, was read. In this portion of the paper the author considered the opinion of Mr. Knight, that the direction of the radicle was owing to gravitation. This is, however, inadequate to account for the phenomenon, because it assigns no reason for the upright direction of the stem. Mr. Keith concludes that the direction of the plumula and radicle of plants must be resolved into *vegetable instinct*, precisely analagous to, and equally inexplicable with, animal instinct. On the 21st of December part of a paper by M. Marchall Von Biberstein was read, on the genus *Serratula*. To the conclusion of this paper will be reserved a further description of its contents.

EGYPTIAN OPHTHALMIA.—In the month of June 1806, it was observed by a writer on the "Progress of Medical Science*," that an exotic contagion in the form of *Egyptian Ophthalmia* was then recently brought into this country. It was stated, that this disease "did not sporadically arise in this country; but if care was not taken to check its progress, it would spread so deep among the population, as soon to be taken for a native." Pursuing the subject, this writer states, that in 1806, it had made so little progress, that the greater number of Medical Practitioners were unacquainted with its symptoms. "But," he adds, "the danger is at our doors, and the Faculty is called upon, by every patriotic feeling, by every sense of professional duty, to destroy this foreign enemy. In every stage and form of human society, there are, and must be, gradations of station. At the head of the Faculty of physic, in this country, is placed the London College of Physicians, the protectors of the rights and privileges of the Profession, and the guardians of the public health. To that body, on the introduction of any foreign contagion, the appeal is properly made."

After a lapse of seven years, in the metropolis and its immediate vicinity, there are few public institutions of any considerable magnitude, into which this foreign contagion has not entered. It is not now confined, as at first, to the military, but is to be met with

* Vide Historical Sketch of the Progress of Medicine in the year 1806. By Mr. Royston. p. 13—14.

in every order of society, especially among the poorest classes, is still proceeding with great rapidity, and its course is marked by its destructive ravages.

Under these circumstances, we feel it to be a duty devolved upon the Editors of the *London Medical Repository*, to inquire into the extent to which this disease has been disseminated, in order to direct the attention of the Faculty to the magnitude of the evil, and to the duty and expediency of using every effort for its extermination. As a step preparatory to a measure of great national importance, which we trust will soon be commenced, we are desirous to collect the evidence of the extent to which the *Egyptian Ophthalmia* has been diffused throughout the country; and particularly whether in Ireland and Scotland its ravages have been similar to those met with in London and its vicinity.

So extensive have the ravages of this disease now become, that it is unnecessary for us to detail its symptoms; our object is only *now* to collect evidence of the extent to which it has spread; and we earnestly request our numerous readers will communicate the facts respecting it, which may have fallen under their observation, as speedily as possible, to Mr. Burrows, Bloomsbury Square, London.

We are authorized to announce, that the New Bill for Regulating the Practice of Apothecaries, Surgeon-Apothecaries, &c. throughout England and Wales, is framed by the London Committee, and is now in the hands of Counsel, to arrange and give the legal forms, preparatory to its being submitted to the Medical Public.

On the Anniversary of the Royal Society (St. Andrew's Day), the Council adjudged the Copleyan Gold Medal to J. W. Brande, Esq. for his various Papers inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. The President, in delivering it, took a philosophical and critical review of Mr. B.'s labours, admonishing him to persevere in his glorious career, and predicted his attaining the highest eminence in science. The Hon. President then noticed Mr. B.'s experiments developing the difference between the various species of urinary calculi; those on the blood, proving that its red colour is not derived from iron, that its serum contains no gelatine, and his ingenious analysis of the colouring matter of this vital fluid; his discovering of the use of magnesia in calculous diseases, and the effects of acids and alkalies in such cases; and his experiments proving that alchohol is a product of fermentation, and not of distillation. "His first paper on this last subject," observed the learned President, "was perfectly satisfactory to men of science; but some men of letters having expressed doubts, his second entirely removed them." Sir Joseph concluded his eulogy by recommending the labours of the Society for improving Animal Chemistry, of which Mr. Brande is a member, and which, considering itself a

young protegée of the Royal Society, had furnished the transactions of the latter with many valuable papers in a department of science almost entirely new.

Among the curiosities of the day, is the application of a Conductor to convey to the deaf-born the enjoyment of musical sounds: Dr. Robertson, the inventor, hopes that speech may one day find its passage through the same or a similar channel. Another invention of a character for the use of the blind, palpable on both sides of the paper, makes another part of Dr. R.'s system of education for the blind, the deaf, and the dumb.

Mr. Sowerby has announced, that as soon as the English Botany and British Mineralogy are finished, he will commence a work to be written by Dr. Leach, of the British Museum, upon the Malacostraca Britannica, or English Crabs.

Cure of Insanity.—Some time has elapsed since a Mr. Lucett professed to be in possession of an original and effectual method of curing insanity. A few months ago he was joined in his project by Mr. Delahoyde, a Surgeon-Apothecary. An establishment, under the direction of Messrs. Lucett and Delahoyde, at Sion Vale, has been formed for the reception of Lunatics; and patronized by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, with several Noblemen. Of these Royal Dukes and other respectable persons, among which we see the name of Dr. Harness, has been formed a Committee, for ascertaining the progression of cure under this process. A Report from this Committee was published in the latter part of the last year: but it does not appear that this Report encourages any very sanguine expectation of success. The process employed by Lucett and Delahoyde is kept concealed from the public; but the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, with Dr. Harness, it seems, have been made acquainted with it; and they declare, in an appendix to the Report, that it will, at least, do no harm. This unsatisfactory account, both as to the nature of the process itself, and of its results, has in a degree been elucidated by a Mr. Tardy. It appears from Mr. Tardy's statement, that he was engaged in the management and employment of this process with Lucett prior to the latter's connection with Delahoyde: and that during this, they treated some cases of Insanity with variable effects, but striking enough to countenance and encourage some further inquiry. One case is related by Tardy, in which "the treatment employed by Mr. Lucett and myself, he says, were warm immersion and warm affusion on the head, conducted in such a manner, by a considerable column of water, as to produce a slight concussion upon the shaven vertex. The bath was at first 90°, and subsequently increased to 108°." The patient was kept in the bath about four minutes on the first trial, and afterwards from 30 to 40 minutes. The effects produced were a decrease of the velocity, but an increase of fullness of the pulse: a quieting of disturbed and erratic mental action, followed by calm sleep of several hours continuance. This, as far as we know,

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

KEPT AT DERBY,

From DECEMBER 21, 1813, *to JANUARY* 20, 1814,

Lat. 52°: 58′ N.—Lon. 1°: 30′ W.

M	D	Therm. Morn.	Therm. Day.	Barom.		Hyg.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
	21	28	40	29	55	32	S	28	Clouds.
●	22	37	44		34	43	SW		Clear.
	23	30	39		67	52	W	11	Cloudy.
	24	34	40		88	48	W		Cloudy.
	25	35	41	30	11	49	W		Clouds.
	26	32	40		20	54	NW		Clear.
	27	27	36		15	50	W		Cloudy.
	28	24	34		03	43	SW		Dull.
◐	29	24	31		10	63	W		Clear.
	30	22	30		11	72	SW		Clear.
	31	23	30		10	78	S		Misty.
	1	22	30	29	85	86	SW		Clear.
	2	20	29		74	92	W		Misty.
	3	27	33		55	34	N		Small Snow.
	4	22	28		28	91	N		Clear.
	5	25	33		30	88	N		Snowy.
○	6	30	31		44	90	N		Clear.
	7	22	29		48	91	N		Clear.
	8	28	33		70	89	N		Clouds.
	9	24	29		66	92	NW		Clear.
	10	8	26		80	94	E		Thin Clouds.
	11	22	26		84	42	E		Snowy.
	12	22	27		61	63	N		Cloudy, Snow.
◑	13	22	30	30	00	75	N		Clear.
	14	6	24	29	85	66	E		Dull, Snow.
	15	22	26		64	72	E		Clear.
	16	21	29		36	54	NE		Small Snow.
	17	14	23		66	63	NW		Clear.
	18	15	29		28	38	N		Dull, Snow.
	19	27	34		25	32	N		Dull, Snow.
	20	31	33		74	45	N		Clouds, Snow.

ANNUAL RESULTS OF 1813.

Hottest Day......July 30th,—80°—Wind S.
Hottest Night... Aug. 10th,—56°—Wind S.
Coldest Day......Dec. 30th,—30°—Wind SW.
Coldest Night... Dec. 29th,—22°—Wind SW.

Annual Mean Temperature for the Day, 52°.6.
Annual Mean Temperature for the Night, 39°.8.

Mean Temperature for the Year............ 46°.3.

Which is 3° warmer than 1812.

Rain fallen in 1813, 20¾ inches.

No. 2. Vol. I.

A REGISTER of the DISEASES of LONDON between December 20th, 1813, and January 19th, 1814, for the London Medical, Surgical, and Pharmaceutical Repository.

DISEASES.	DISTRICTS. 1 S. W.	2 S.	3 S. E.	4 E.	5 N. E.	6 N.	7 N. W.	8 W.	9 Surry side W.	10 Surry side E.	11 Hamp. Highg.	No. of Cases.	Fatal.
Anasarca	6	4			3	2	2		1			18	2
Ascites	1				1	2	2		2			8	3
Asthma	37	15	5	23	17	14	45	12	5	1	8	182	25
Acne	1					2						3	
Apoplexia			2	1	3	1		2	1	3		13	1
Aphtha lactantium							7		1	1	1	10	
Amenorrhœa	7				5	1	4		2	2		21	
Asthenia	5				5		4		3	3	2	22	
Abortio					3			2	1		2	8	
Bronchitis acutus	35	15			30	10	15	12	7	23		147	
—— chronicus	24	4			7	7	10	9	4		1	66	
Cancer	2			1		1	1					5	3
Chlorosis	2		7				2	2			3	16	
Cholera	1		1	1	1		1				1	6	
Chorea	1				1							2	
Cephalalgia	5		2			2	7	2	1	1	2	22	
Colica			6		5	2	3	1	3	7	1	28	
Catarrhus	25	30	47	15	30	19	61	31	11	6	37	312	
Convulsio	5	1	1	2		4		5		1	1	20	4
—— Puerpera								1				1	
Carditis							2					2	1
Cynanche Tonsillaris	5	2	4	5	11	1	4	10	3	5	6	56	
—— maligna				3		3	2		1			9	
—— Trachealis	1					2		1				4	
—— parotidea		1			1	5			1	2		10	
Diabetes					1							1	
Dysenteria	3		1		4		2		2		1	13	
Diarrhœa	15	3	12	3	9	12	3	8	5	8	4	82	1
Dyspnœa	13	3	1	1	10	2	6	1	1	4	2	44	2
Dyspepsia	21		11	9	12	4	5	10	4	9	5	90	
Dysuria	3							1	1	2		7	
Ecthyma					2					1		3	
Eczema		1			1		2			7		11	
Erysipelas	1		2	2	4	1	9	1	2	4	2	28	
Enteritis	3	1	1				2		1		1	9	3
Entrodynia			1		1	2		2	2			8	
Enuresis					4				1			5	
Epilepsia	2				2		2	1				7	
Epistaxis						3						3	
Febris remittens	8		10		16	6	2	5	5	2	4	58	
—— intermittens		3				6	1	3			1	14	
Gastritis							1					1	
Gastrodynia	8				2	3		3	3		3	22	
Hæmatemesis											1	1	
Hæmoptoe	3	2			1	1	1			1		9	1
Hæmorrhois			2		3	1		1	2		1	10	
Hepatitis	4		4	5	5	1	2		4	10		35	1
Hysteria	2		1	2	2			1	2		3	13	
Hydrocephalus					1	3	2		1			7	3
Hydrothorax					1	2						3	1
Herpes	1			2	5		6	1	2	1		18	
Hypochondriasis	2		4				2	1	1	2		12	
Icterus	3			4				2	2	1		12	1
Impetigo	1						2				1	4	
Ischuria		1							1			2	
Leucorrhœa					3							3	
Lepra	1						1					2	
Lichen					2							2	
Mania					1							1	
Menorrhagia	5	3		2			5	3	3	1	3	25	1
Miliaria						1	1					2	
Morbi Infantiles*	8	6	6	3	14	4	17	16	10	13	5	102	6
—— Biliosi	12	12	3	3	6	10	3	4	11	25		89	
Nephritis	1		1				1			1		4	
Nephralgia	1											1	
Obstipatio					2			1				3	
Ophthalmia	3	5		1	4	6	7	12	2	1	1	42	
Ophthalmica					1							1	
Paralysis	2			3	2		4		2			13	
Phthisis Pulmonalis	6	8	1	1	7	3	7				2	35	8
Pertussis	1	3	5		8	13	2		3	1	1	37	2
Peritonitis	1						1	1				3	
Phrenitis			1			6	2					9	
Pneumonia	25	12	5	7	12	4	14	13	5	12	10	119	13
Podagra	6	1	2	1	5	3	1	3	1	1	1	25	1
Porrigo larvalis	2						2		1			5	
—— scutulata	2										1	3	
—— favosa			1								1	2	
Psoriasis	3				2		3		2	5		15	
Purpura					1			1				2	1
Pyrosis	7						1				1	9	
Pericarditis								1				1	
Rheumatis. acut.	19	7	5	4	6	11	11	2	3	4		72	
—— chron.	19	3	5	1	21	6	13	3	4	2	3	70	
Rubeola	1	2		4		5	1	2				15	
Scabies	3	7			3	17	60				1	91	
Scarlatina simplex	2						1		2			5	
—— anginosa	2		2		2	5	2			2		15	
Splenitis					1							1	
Scrofula	5	4	2	1	4	6	2	1	2		3	30	
Synochus					5							5	2
Sycosis capillitii	1											1	
Tabes Mesenterica					1		5	1		1	1	9	1
Trismus						1						1	
Typhus		3			2	3		1			3	12	1
Tic Doloureux											1	1	
Variola		7				3	1				1	12	4
Varicella					1	3		4		4	5	17	
Vermes	6	5		1		3	10	2	3	6	2	38	
Vertigo	4		7	2	2	1	1	3	1	2		23	
Urticaria				1		1	1				3	6	
Total No. of Cases	376	169	177	114	325	241	410	205	144	188	143	2502	
Total of Deaths													92

* *Morbi Infantiles* is meant to comprise those Disorders principally arising from dentition, and which may be too trivial to enter under any distinct head; *Morbi Biliosi*, such Complaints as are popularly termed *bilious*; but cannot be accurately classed.

*** *To render the Returns of Diseases full and complete, and with as little trouble as possible to Practitioners who will honour them with their assistance, the Editors will be happy to present printed Tables to any respectable individual who applies for them, and is willing to keep and return a Monthly Register of Cases occurring in his public or private practice. The returned Registers should be sent to Mr. BURROWS, Bloomsbury Square, between the 20th and 23d of every month.*——☞ The Editors have the satisfaction to find that their expectation of considerably increasing their Register is fully realised, by the addition of *seven hundred* cases. But they have reason to believe, that 2500 falls very short of the number they shall have to record. Any suggestions tending to the improvement of the [illegible] will be received with respect and attention.

AN ABSTRACT from the REGISTER *of those* DISEASES *of* LONDON, *presumed to originate in, or be influenced by, the State of the* ATMOSPHERE, *with a* DIURNAL REFERENCE *to the* METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

From the 20th of DECEMBER 1813, *to the 19th of* JANUARY 1814.

M.	Therm.			Barom.		Hygrom. Dry	Hygrom. Damp			Winds.	Atmos. Variation.	D.
	42	44	38	29^{4}			24	25	26	W..	F..F..C..	20
	37	45	44	29^{7}	6		26	25	24	E.S..	Fog....R.C..	21
●	44	47	44	29^{5}	6		24	20	23	SW..W.	F..F..C..	22
	42	45	43	29^{7}	9		24	22		NW.	Fog.C..	23
	47	48	47	29^{9}	30		30	25	26	SW.	R..C.	24
	49	50	49	30	2		26			SW.	C...R.	25
	45	43	39	30^{2}	5		26		25	NW.	F...F...C.	26
	33	34	33	30^{5}	4		26	25	23	W.	Fog...Fog...Fo....	27
	33	35	32	30^{4}	3		24	24	23	E.	Fog....Fog...Fo....	28
◐	30	31	30	30^{3}			26	24	24	E.	Fog...Fog...Fo....	29
	29	32	32	30^{3}	30^{3}		26	25	24	SW.SE.	Fog...Fog...Fo...	30
	30	32	32	30^{3}	30^{2}		26	26	25	E.	Fog...Fog..Fog....	31
	31	31	30	30^{2}	30		26	25	24	E.	Fog....Fog...Fo....	1
	32	34	34	29^{9}	8		26		25	S.NW.	Fog..Fog..Fog...	2
	33	34	35	29^{7}	29^{6}		26			NW.	Fog.Fog..Fog..Sn..in N.	3
	33	33	32	29^{4}	5		26	25	24	NE..	C....Sno...C..Sno...in N.	4
	33	33	34	29^{2}			24			NE..	C....Snow..Snow.	5
○	34	32	28	29^{2}	6		25		24	NW...	C....Snow..F....	6
	28	—	26	29^{6}			25		23	NE..	Fog..F...F....	7
	25	30	29	29^{7}			24		22	N..	F..C..F...	8
	27	28	23	29^{7}			24			NW.NE.	C..F..F....	9
	22	28	37	29^{7}	9		24		23	NE.SW.SE.	Fog...C..Snow.	10
	25	25	24	29^{9}	6		19			SE..	C....C...C....	11
	24	24	22	29^{5}			20		19	E...	C..C...F...	12
◑	20	30	24	29^{9}			21			N..	F..F...,F...	13
	25	—	26	30	29^{7}		21			SE...	C .C...C...	14
	28	31	30	29^{5}			20			SE..	C...C..C...	15
	31	32	30	29^{3}	29^{5}		20			SE.N.	Fog..C...Snow.	16
	27	30	25	29^{6}			21		19	N..	F....F..Fog...	17
	32	34	33	29^{2}	29^{1}		21		22	E..	Snow....Sno..Sno...	18
	35	35	34	29^{1}	29^{2}		24		25	E..	C....Snow...Sno...	19

D.	Asthma.	Apoplexia.	Bronchitis.	Cholera.	Cephalalgia.	Colica	Catarrhus.	Cynanche.	Cynanche Trachealis	Dysenteria.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspnœa	Erysipelas.	Febres.	Hæmoptoe.	Lichen.	Morbi Biliosi.	Ophthalmia.	Paralysis.	Phthisis.	Pertussis.	Pneumonia.	Podagra.	Purpura.	Rheumatismus.	Rubeola.	Scarlatina.	Typhus.	Variola.	Varicella.	Vertigo.	Urticaria.
20	7	3	5	—	2	2	16	5	—	—	6	1	—	6	1	—	5	1	—	2	1	5	—	1	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
21	5	—	6	—	—	1	6	1	—	2	2	5	2	3	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	3	1	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	4	—	7	—	5	—	7	1	—	—	5	4	1	1	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	1	1
23	2	—	9	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	3	1	1	3	—	—	3	2	—	2	2	4	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
24	9	2	8	—	2	3	12	2	—	—	3	3	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	7	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
25	—	—	8	—	—	1	4	2	—	—	5	—	1	2	—	—	6	3	—	1	1	6	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—
26	—	—	7	—	3	1	5	—	1	1	1	—	—	4	2	—	3	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	3	—	9	—	1	1	7	—	—	—	2	2	1	3	1	—	5	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	8	1	—	1	2	—	2	—
28	1	1	7	—	—	1	9	2	—	—	1	3	2	3	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
29	13	—	5	1	—	1	18	1	—	1	2	—	4	4	—	—	7	2	2	2	3	7	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
30	9	—	6	—	—	1	14	5	—	1	3	2	3	—	—	—	8	—	—	4	2	6	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
31	12	1	3	1	—	—	12	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	8	—	—	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
1	12	—	2	1	—	1	14	3	—	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	7	1	—	10	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
2	7	—	5	1	1	—	17	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	2			3	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
3	9	—	8	—	—	2	11	3	—	—	4	3	—	4	—	—	3	—	1			5	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	3	—	—
4	5	—	5	—	—	2	11	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	4	1	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
5	3	—	8	1	—	1	13	3	—	—	3	1	—	4	—	—	—		—	2	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
6	3	—	7	—	—	1	12	1	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	2	2	—	—
7	4	—	6	—	—	1	8	2	—	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	4	3	—	1	—	—	3	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
8	5	—	3	1	—	—	12	2	—	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
9	2	1	2	—	—	2	9	3	—	1	4	1	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10	11	1	9	—	2	1	9	5	—	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	3	1	—	2	3	6	1	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
11	8	—	6	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	3	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
12	5	—	13	—	1	—	8	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	2	1	2	3	2	1	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	2	—
13	8	—	4	—	1	1	4	2	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	2	1	1	—	1	—
14	9	—	8	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	3	3	—	7	—	1	5	—	2	—	2	3	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
15	11	—	10	—	2	1	9	3	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	2	2	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	3	2	11	—	—	1	8	1	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	3	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	4	1	—
17	6	2	15	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	1	1	3	9	2	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
18	3	—	8	—	—	2	11	—	—	1	3	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	3	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
19	2	—	7	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	4	2	2	1	—	—	3	2	1	2	—	4	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
No. of Cases...	181	13	213	6	22	28	312	75	4	13	82	44	28	77	9	2	89	42	13	35	37	119	25	2	142	15	21	12	12	17	23	6
Fatal..........	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	8	2	13	1	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—

Princes Street, Cavendish Square.

Total of Cases,...1719. Total of Deaths,...62.

THE fall of Rain has been unusually small in this interval, but there has been much Snow, and the solution of that which had accumulated on the Rain Gage, afforded one inch and 10-100 of water; being, probably, however, but a small portion of that which has actually fallen. The Metropolis has been enveloped in a dense fog of unusual continuance. For nearly a third of this period, from the twenty-seventh of December to the third of January, this impenetrable cloud hung upon the Town, occasioning a darkness often requiring candles in the day. An unusual elevation of the mercury in the Barometer subsisted during this fog, a circumstance which would not, a priori, have been expected. An uncommon intensity of cold has occurred, through a considerable portion of this interval. The Thermometer, by which this Table is regulated, has been as low as 20°; but in some places in the Metropolis, report says, the mercury in this instrument has sunk to 16°. Of this we have, however, seen no instance. The varying reports of the degree of cold, indicated by the Thermometer, at no great distance from a given spot, are often so widely discordant, as to leave the mind in great uncertainty. While our Thermometer, hanging always in the open air, but not exposed to currents of wind, has never indicated more than 20° of cold, the mercury in others has been asserted to have sunk as low as 7°; and at Petersham, no great distance from London, it descended to 2°.

THE Diseases which chiefly prevailed during the last month, bear the same proportion to the total as in our last Report; but the attacks of Asthma have been more numerous and severe. Though this disease visited all ranks, yet it has particularly affected the lower orders, who, either more exposed by their various occupations, or weakened by their excesses, particularly in spirits, have experienced its fatal effects in ... degree. The labourers in the warehouses and upon the wharfs of the Honble. East India Company, in the 4th District, have been particularly subjected to this disorder. Cases of Pneumonia are neither so frequent nor so fatal notwithstanding the intense severity of the weather. Several instances of Hemorrhage from the Nose in elderly people have occurred, and in some, where this indication of determination to the head has been neglected, apoplexia or hemiplegia has followed: yet out of 13 cases of the former, and as many of Paralysis, one death only ensued. The cases of Synochus or sub-inflammatory fever, were chiefly in aged persons, of which two proved fatal. The case of Tic Doloureux, occurred to a foreign nobleman, and evidently originated in a vitiated state of the digestive organs. This is the second time of his being affected with this sympathetic complaint. Some months since we had a similar case under treatment; for which the patient, an athletic country gentleman of about 60, had taken every remedy, particularly arsenic, without success. He had suffered under its attacks for several years. By adopting and persevering in an abstemious, and regular mode of living, and by continuing to take for several weeks, Pilul. Hydrargyri, gr. v. omn. nocte, and light tonics, he perfectly recovered, and remains well. One of the reported cases of Dyspepsia was attended with that peculiar pulsation of the aorta described by Dr. Baillie, in the last volume of the Med. Trans. of the College—(vide No. 1. p. 51). It was attempted to be treated by purgatives, exhibiting very gentle ones only; but this mode did not succeed: fever, bearing the character of Typhus mitior, supervened. A case of Epilepsy, which was of long standing, and the fits frequent, was treated by nitrate of

A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

From December the 21st, 1813, *to January the 20th*, 1814,

KEPT AT RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE, NW from London.

D.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Therm. Max	Therm. Min.	Rain Gage.	Winds.	Weather.
21	28 93	28 89	41	32	09	SSE.SW...	1 S. 2 M. & R.
22	29 32	29 13	40	33		SSW..	1 S.
23	29 39	29 39	42	34	01	W..	1 S. 2 Cy. 4 Sml. R.
24	29 62	29 48	45	42		SW.	1 S. 3 M.
25	29 82	29 66	44	35		W.	1 Cy. 2 S.
26	29 99	29 97	40	32		W..	1 S.
27	29 94	29 86	37	27		SW.	1 S.
28	29 85	29 85	32	24		SW.SE.	1 S. 3 M.
29	29 85	29 85	28	24		E.	1 S.
30	29 8[illegible]	29 86	30	25		W.	1 S.
31	29 83	29 74	32	26		W.	1 S.
1	29 62	29 51	36	27		SW.	1 S. 2 Cy. 4 Cl.
2	29 46	29 39	37	28		SW.	1 S. 3 Sl. R. 4 Sn.
3	29 25	29 12	32	20		NW.	1 Cy. 4 Cl.
4	29 04	29 04	29	21		NW.	1 S. 3 Sh. of Sn.
5	29 13	29 07	31	26		NE..	1 Sn.
6	29 37	29 33	30	24		NE..NW..	1 Sh. of Sn. and S.
7	29 39	29 38	31	26		NW.	1 S. 2 Sh. of Sn.
8	29 39	29 34	30	19		WNW.	1 3 4 Cy. 2 S.
9	29 41	29 34	24	13		W.	1 S.
10	29 55	29 50	23	18		ESE.	1 S. 3 Cy.
11	29 46	29 36	24	20		SE..	1 Cy. 4 Sn.
12	29 58	29 38	29	21		NE..	1 Sn.
13	29 71	29 67	30	17		N b W.	1 S. 3 Sh. of Sn.
14	29 48	29 36	25	19		WbN.EbN.	1 Cy.
15	29 14	29 00	28	18		E b S.	1 Cy.
16	29 26	29 15	28	16		SW.NW..	1 Sn. 4 Starlight
17	29 21	28 97	23	16		NW.SW.	1 S.
18	28 93	28 89	30	21		SW.N..	1 Cy. 4 Sh. of Sn.
19	29 37	29 16	33	22		NbE.EbN...	1 Sh. of Sn. and S.
20	29 41	29 37	31	20		NE..NW..	1 Sh. of Sn. and S.

The prevailing diseases of December and January were Catarrhs, followed by severe and obstinate Coughs, Inflammatory Sore Throats, which in a few cases suppurated. Some cases of acute Rheumatism. Two cases of Pulmonary Consumption, one of which proved fatal early in January, but the patient was neither a native nor a constant resident.

The Thermometer has been lower this month, and the quantity of snow greater, than has been remembered for many years; and as the snow has never melted, the rain gage column is defective. Indeed when it does melt, there will be a considerable error, as more snow is lost than is collected in the funnel of the instrument.

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gr. iii. The fits have been less frequent; but the result cannot be yet ascertained. Morbi Biliosi, in the 10th District, still far exceed the proportion in the aggregate of all the other districts. A case of Eczema Mercuriale was produced by three grains of Hydrargyrus submurias; it was the third recurrence of the disease from the same cause. Almost all the cases of Scabies were among the poorest classes; patients of charitable institutions.

From a general view of the Tables it may be inferred that the Town is more healthy than in the preceding month; for though they comprise 700 more cases, yet, in the returns of individual Practitioners, there is a diminution of patients. The increase, we are happy to say, arises from an additional number of Reporters.

Bill of Mortality, *from December 21st, 1813, to January 18th, 1814.*

CHRISTENED.	Dec. 21-28	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Total.
Males	187	197	227	162	
Females	179	168	218	175	
	366	365	445	337	1480

BURIALS.	Dec. 21-28	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Total.
Males	169	166	215	229	
Females	137	160	177	227	
	306	326	392	456	1513

OF WHOM HAVE DIED,

	Dec. 21-28	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	Jan. 18			Dec. 21-28	Jan. 4	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	
Under 2 Y.	95	98	98	119		Be. 40 & 50	34	36	44	55	
Bet. 2 & 5	24	35	40	29		50 & 60	31	22	29	56	
5 & 10	14	9	16	7		60 & 70	31	40	48	49	
10 & 20	12	9	8	13		70 & 80	21	20	27	50	
20 & 30	17	25	30	21		80 & 90	12	10	21	16	
30 & 40	15	22	30	39		90 & 100			1	4	
Sm. Pox	12	11	6	14	Total 43	Measles*	5	4	7	4	Total 20

* We insert the deaths from Measles, as well as from Small Pox, which we mean to continue, for reasons which will be assigned i our next Number.

The mortality from January 11th to the 18th is as 9 to 8 above that which occurred in any of the three preceding weeks. The increase has been of those under 2 years of age, from 10 to 20, 30 to 40, and 40 to 50, while it is nearly doubled from 50 to 60: 70 to 80, and 90 to 100 are also much increased. The diminution of deaths in the same period appears to be of those from 2 to 5, 5 to 10, 20 to 30, and 80 to 90.

Monthly Prices of Substances *employed in* Pharmacy.

(H signifies higher in price; L lower, since the last Report.)

		S.	D.
Acaciæ Gummi elect.	lb.	3	6
Acidum Citricum	-	22	0
—— Benzoicum	-	6	4
—— Sulphuricum	P. lb.	0	7
—— Muriaticum	-	1	0
—— Nitricum	-	2	6
—— Aceticum	cong.	4	0
Alcohol	M. lb.	5	0
Æther sulphuricus	-	10	6
—— rectificatus	-	12	0
Ærugo	lb.	7	0
Aloes spicatæ extractum	-	6	0
— vulgaris extractum	-	4	9
Althæa Radix	-	1	0
Alumen	-	0	5H
Ammoniæ Murias	-	2	6H
——— Carbonas	-	3	0
Amygdala dulcis	-	5	9H
Ammoniacum (Gutt.)	-	7	0H
——— (Commun.)	-	2	6
Anthemidis Flores	-	2	3
Antimonium	-		
Antimonii Sulphuretum	-	1	0
Antimonium Tartarizatum	-	5	6
Arsenici Oxydum	-	1	0
Assafoetida Gummi-resina	-	7	6H
Aurantii Cortex	-	3	6
Argenti Nitras	unc.	6	9
Balsamum Peruvianum	lb.	24	0
—— Tolutanum	-	16	0L
Benzoinum elect.	-	12	0
Calamina præparata	-	0	4
Calumbæ Radix	-	3	0H
Cambogia	-	9	6
Camphora	-	10	0
Canellæ Cortex	-	3	6H
Cardamomi Semina	lb.	14	0H
Cascarillæ Cortex	-	6	6H
Castoreum	unc.	4	6L
Catechu Extractum	lb.	2	4
Cetaceum	-	3	0L
Cera alba	-	3	8
—— flava	-	3	0
Cinchonæ cordifoliæ Cortex (yellow)		8	6
—— lancifoliæ Cortex (quilled)		10	6
—— oblongifoliæ Cortex (red)		16	0
Cinnamomi Cortex	-	16	0H
Coccus (Coccinella)	unc.	4	6
Colocynthidis Pulpæ	M.	8	0H
Copaiba	-	7	6H
Colchici Radix	-	3	6
Croci stigmata	unc.	4	0
Cupri sulphas	lb.	1	0
— ammoniatum	-	12	0H
Cuspariæ Cortex	-	4	0H
Confectio Aromatica	-	10	0
—— Aurantii	-	3	0
—— Opii	-	5	0
—— Rosæ Canini	-	2	0
—— Rosæ Gallicæ	-	2	4
—— Sennæ	-	1	8
Emplastrum Lyttæ	-	7	6H
——— Hydrargyri	-	3	0
Extractum Cinchonæ	unc.	3	0
——— Cinchonæ resinos.	-	4	6
——— Colocynthidis	-	2	6H
——— Colocynthidis comp.	-	1	5
——— Conii	-	0	6
——— Gentianæ	-	0	6
——— Glycyrrhizæ	lb.	3	6
——— Hæmatoxyli	unc.	0	6
——— Humuli	-	0	6

		S.	D.
Extractum Hyosciami	unc.	1	0
—— Jalapæ - 1*s.* 6*d.*	Res.	3	0
—— Opii	-	3	6
—— Papaveris	-	0	9
—— Rhæi	-	2	6H
—— Sarsaparillæ	-	1	0 L
—— Taraxaci	-	0	6
Ferri carbonas	lb.	0	9
— sulphas	-	1	3
Ferrum ammoniatum	-	4	0
—— tartarizatum	-	4	6H
Galbani Gum-resin.	-	8	0
Gentianæ Radix	-	1	0 L
Guaiaci Resina	-	6	0H
Hydrargyrus Purificatus	-	5	8
Hydrargyri Oxymurias	unc.	0	8
—— Submurias	-	0	9
—— Nitrico-Oxydum	-	0	8
—— Oxydum Cinereum	-	1	4H
—— Oxydum rubrum	-	5	0
Hydrargyrus præcipitatus albus	-	0	9
Hydrargyri Sulphuratum rubrum	-	0	8
Helleborus niger Radix	lb.	5	0
Ipecacuanhæ Radix	-	26	0H
—— —— Pulvis	-	28	0H
Jalapæ Radix	-	6	3
—— —— Pulvis	-	7	0
Kino	-	16	0H
Liquor Plumbi Acetatis	M. lb.	1	4
— Ammoniæ	-	1	6
Linimentum Camphoræ comp.	-	6	0H
Lichen Islandicus	lb.	1	10
Lyttæ	-	15	0
Magnesia	-	9	0
—— Carbonas	-	2	6
—— Sulphas	-	1	4
Manna optima	-	10	0 L
— communis	-	6	0
Moschus pod, 24*s.* in gr.	unc.	36	0
Mastiche	lb.	5	8
Myristicæ Nuclei	-	24	0
Myrrha elect.	-	7	0H
Olibanum	-	3	0H
Opoponax	-	26	0
Opium (Turkey)	-	34	0
Opium (East India)	-	34	0
Oleum Amygdale	lb.	5	6H
— Anisi	unc.	2	9
— Anthemidis	-	6	0H
— Cinnamomi Cassia	-	8	0L
— Caryophilli	-	6	0
— Cajuputi	-	6	6H
— Carui	-	1	9 L
— Juniperi	-	4	0
— Lavendulæ	-	4	0 L
— Lini	cong.	9	0H
— Menthæ piperitæ	unc.	4	6
— — viridis	-	2	0
— Olivæ	cong.	32	0
— Olivæ secundum	-	18	0
— Pimentæ	unc.	5	0
— Ricini optim.	(per bottle)	10	6
— Rosmarini	unc.	0	9
— Succini - 2*s.* 4*d.*	rect.	4	0
— Sulphuratum	M. lb.	1	6
— Terebinthinæ	-	2	3
— — rectificatus	-	2	9
Papaveris Capsulæ	(per 100)	2	6

		S.	D.
Plumbi Carbonas	lb.	0	8H
— Superacetas	-	2	4H
— Oxydum semi-vitreum	-	0	8H
Potassæ Fusa	unc.	0	9
— cum Calce	-	0	6H
— Nitras	lb.	1	0
— Acetas	-	8	0 L
— Carbonas	-	1	6H
— Supercarbonas	-	4	0H
— Sulphas	-	1	0
— Sulphuretum	-	2	0
— Supersulphas	-	0	6
— Tartras	-	3	0 L
— Supertartras	-	2	0
Pilulæ Hydrargyri	unc.	0	9H
Pulvis Antimonialis	-	0	8H
Resina Flava	lb.	0	5
Rhæi Radix (Russia)	-	28	0H
—— (East India)	-	12	0H
Rosæ Folia	-	10	6
Sapo (Spanish)	-	2	6
Sarsaparilla Radix	-	6	0H
Scammoneæ Gum-Resina	unc.	2	6H
Scillæ Radix siccat	lb.	5	6H
Senegæ Radix	-	3	6H
Sennæ Folia	-	6	6H
Serpentariæ Radix	-	34	0
Simaroubæ Cortex	-	4	6H
Sodæ Boras	-	4	0
— Sulphas	-	0	8
— Carbonas	-	7	0
— Subcarbonas	-	1	6
— — exsiccata	-	3	6
Soda tartarizata	-	2	6
Spongia usta	-	24	0
Spiritus Ammoniæ	M. lb.	4	0
—— —— aromaticus	-	4	0
—— —— fœtidus	-	4	0
—— —— succinatus	-	5	0
— Cinnamomi	-	2	8
— Lavendulæ	-	4	6H
— Myristicæ	-	3	6
— Pimentæ	-	2	6
— Rosmarini	-	4	0
— Ætheris Aromaticus	-	5	6
— — Compositus	-	5	6
— — Nitrici	-	4	0
— — Sulphurici	-	6	6H
— Vini rectificatus	cong.	30	0
Syrupus Papaveris	lb.	1	8H
Sulphur	-	0	5
— Sublimatum	-	0	6
— Lotum	-	1	0
— Præcipitatum	-	1	0
Tamarindus opt.	-	2	6H
Terebinthina Vulgaris	-	0	10
Terebinthina Canadensis	-	5	6
Terebinthina Chia	-	9	0
Tragacantha Gummi	-	10	6
Valerianæ Radix	-	1	10
Veratri Radix	-	1	6
Unguentum Hydrargyri-fortius	-	5	6
—— Nitratis	-	2	8
—— Nitrico-oxydi	-	3	0
Uvæ Ursi Folia	-	2	6H
Zinci Oxydum	-	5	6H
— Sulphas purif.	-	2	6H
Zingiberis Radix	-	2	0

Prices of New Phials per Gross.——8 oz. 70*s*.—6 oz. 58*s*.—4 oz. 47*s*.—3 oz. 43*s*.—2 oz. and 1½ oz. 36*s*.—1 oz. 30*s*.—half oz. 24*s*.——The London Glassmen will allow 10 per Cent, ready money.—The Manufacturers in the Country, where all Phials are made, will allow 27½ discount, at three month's credit, (carriage free,) to London.

Prices of second hand Phials, cleaned, and sorted.——8 oz. 42*s*.—6 oz. 40*s*.—4 oz. 32*s*.—3 oz. 28*s*.—2 oz. and all below this size, 22*s*.—Three months credit.

Hirudines, 16*s*. per dozen at Covent Garden Market.

MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

Observations on the Barrenness of Fruit Trees, and the Means of Prevention and Cure. By P. Lyon. 8vo.

Elements of Electricity and Electro-Chemistry, including Galvanism and Voltaic Electricity. By G. J. Singer. 8vo. Longman and Co.

Transactions of the Royal Society, Second Part for 1813.

Remarks on the Ophthalmy, Psorophthalmy and Purulent Eyes of New Born Children. With Additions. To which is added, Remarks on the Purulent Ophthalmy which has lately been Epidemical in this Country. By James Ware, Surgeon, F. R. S. Fifth Edition. Underwood.

An Examination of the different Systems of Shoeing the Feet of Horses, &c. By R. Powis, Veterinary Surgeon. 8vo. Cradock and Joy.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions. 8vo. Vol. IV. Longman and Co.

An Account of a Successful Method of Treating Diseases of the Spine. By Thomas Baynton of Bristol. 8vo. Longman and Co.

The Pantologia, comprehending a complete Series of Essays, Treatises, and Systems. By J. M. Good, Esq. Olinthus Gregory, L. L. D. and Mr. Newton, Bosworth. Vol. XII. Royal 8vo. Kearsley.

Callow's Catalogue (for 1814) of a Modern Collection of Books, in Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, &c.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Our Essex friend D.D. *will perceive that the wishes of himself and his medical neighbours are anticipated. They will progressively receive, on the points solicited, the fullest information.*

Communications are received from Professor Carlisle, Messrs. Parkinson, Shillito, Bottomley, Youatt, Lee, Agrestes, Philalethes, *&c. &c.—a Topographical Account of Richmond in Yorkshire, &c. &c. &c.*

The paper by Philalethes *would certainly have appeared in this number, had it not come to hand after the part appropriated to* ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS *was worked off. An apology is due to* Mr. Blair *for having again passed over the notice respecting the New Rupture Society. The fact is, that the statement respecting that society was in the Printer's hands; but he, not having room, unfortunately neglected the insertion of that report; a circumstance of which the Editors were not informed until it was too late to correct it. The public benefits arising from that society, and the respect due to* Mr. Blair, *make us particularly regret the accident. It will certainly appear in our next Number.—Should a similar circumstance, at any time, happen to the communications of our numerous friends, we trust they will attribute it to the hurry that necessarily attends upon making up the last sheet of all periodical works. The following notice came too late for insertion in its proper place. "The Lectures on the Teeth, which had, during many years, been delivered by* Mr. Moor, *will be continued by his successor* Mr. Fuller, *Surgeon-Dentist to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. The ensuing Spring Course will commence at the latter end of February, at* Mr. Fuller's *house, in Palsgrave Place, Temple Bar."*

To the question, from various quarters, why the title of the Repository *has received a small alteration? We can only answer, that the alteration was adopted on the opinion and at the suggestion of several eminent practitioners. As it neither conceded our professions nor our principles, and obviated some objections, we did not hesitate upon making the change. The basis of justice, candour, and liberality, upon which our Publication is founded, will never be departed from: and it is our determination, as far as falls within our province, to give support and publicity to the honorable and fair claims of all parties.*

The Plan of the Medical Topography of London, which should have been with the First Number, is given with the present.

Communications intended for insertion in the subsequent Number, should reach us before the 12th of the month. They are respectfully solicited, and should be addressed (free of expence) to Mr. Burrows, *Bloomsbury Square: by whom Books for the Review Department, Articles of Intelligence, &c. &c. will also be received.*